20 PACES. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 1 to 10.

VOL XXIV. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING. JANUARY 22, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS

J. M. HIGH & CO.

SPECIAL SALE!

Our Mr. J. M. High, who is now in New York, secured from auction at a great sacrifice about 16,000 yards of Embroideries, manufacturers' ends, in Swiss, Cambric, Nainsook, Hamburg and Chambray material. They are in lengths of 1½ to 9 yards, and will be sold as remnants at less than cost to manufacture, in fact

HALF VALUE!

The entire shipment will be placed on sale tomorrow morning in lots at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c a yard. A rare opportunity is presented now.

2,000 remnants of Woolen Dress Goods; to go at ONE-FOURTH VALUE.

Big lot of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Merino Underwear, slightly soiled, 25c on the dollar will buy them now.

50 Bed Comforts, worth $2; special at $1.39 each.

10 gross White and Mottled Castile Soap; special at 25c a dozen.

200 dozen large size Linen Huck Towels, at 15c each; worth 25c.

BLANKETS AT HALF PRICE!

One lot Ladies' Ready-Made Suits, real value, $12 to $15; choice at $5.50.

One lot Misses Jackets, worth from $7.50 to $12.50; choice now $3.50.

One lot of Ladies' fine Black and Tan Jackets, worth $12.50; special at $4.98 each.

One lot of Ladies' Underwear, Gowns, Drawers, Chemise, Skirts and Corset Covers, worth $1.75 to $3 a garment; special at $1 a garment.

39 Ladies' Knit Wool Skirts, $3.50 value; now 75.

Ladies' Kid Button Boots, narrow lasts, were 5, now $2 a pair.

Special reductions made in

CARPETS AND DRAPERIES

J. M. HIGH & CO.

COTTON IV., KING

HOLDS HIS

Grand Carnival

—AT—

AUGUSTA, GA.,

JANUARY 24, 25 and 26.

Grandest Spectacular Scenery

ever presented on the streets of any city.
January 24th—King enters the city.
January 25th.—Grand trade's display.
January 26th—The gorgeous and dazzling carnival.
Open air sports and amusements each day.
The Georgia railroad will sell round trip tickets on January 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th at

$5.15 ONE FARE $5.15.

Three trains daily each way.
A. G. JACKSON, G. P. A.
JOS. W. WHITE, T. P. A.
jan20 5t

NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.
NEW YEARS.

FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.

Bracket Saws, Tools, Pocketknives, Foot-Balls, Boxing Gloves, Striking Bags, Indian Clubs, Bicycles, etc.

FOR MEN.
FOR MEN
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.
FOR MEN.

Razors, Pocketknives, Rowing Machines, Health Pulls, Chest Machines, Sweaters, Bicycles, etc.

FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.

Scissors, Carving Knives, Table Knives, Pen Knives, etc.

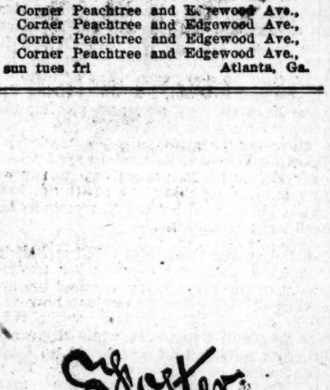
Don't buy until you see our stock. We can certainly please you.
Send for catalogue of Athletic Goods.

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HOOK GLOVES
ARE STAMPED
FOSTER'S PATENTS,
OR
LICENSED UNDER FOSTER'S PATENTS
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS!



FOR VARICOCELE, IMPOTENCY, EMISSIONS OR HYDROCELE, Use The Vulcanized Rubber Suspensory. Cures any weakness of the generative organs of men—and is a protection from injury by sudden jar or strain; prevents chafing in hot weather. Cures without medicine. The surest, cleanest, cheapest and most comfortable remedy in existence. Affords absolute relief and is easily applied. Nothing like it. Protected by letters patent in the U.S. and Canada. Price only $3.00. Sent by mail, or by express C. O. D. Circular free. Address V. R. S. CO., 25 BUNL BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.

AMUSEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE

Monday and Tuesday, January 23d and 24th. Matinee, Tuesday, 2:30 o'clock.

RETURN OF LAST SEASON'S SUCCESS.

A FAIR REBEL!

WRITTEN BY HARRY P. MAWSON.

Founded on Colonel Thomas E. Rose's memorable escape with 109 union officers from Libby prison, February 9, 1864, of whom forty-eight were retaken, Colonel Rose himself being among the number.
The original and powerful cast, including

FANNY GILLETTE.

SEE The Famous Telegraph Scene. The wonderful Escape from Libby Prison. The Celebrated Court Martial Scene.
Prices, $1, 75c., 50c., 25c.

Wednesday and Thursday, January 25th and 26th. Matinee Thursday at 2:30.

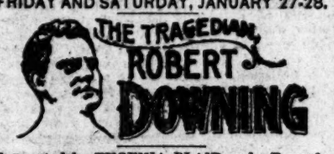
The Comedy Triumph.

"Of all companies ever seen here in comedy, this stands pre-eminent." N. O. Picayune, Jan. 16.
"A better or stronger organization has never been seen in New Orleans." Times Democrat Jan 16.

THE JUNIOR PARTNER.

With exactly the same cast that presented this play 150 nights in New York and 100 nights in Boston. Preceded by Clyde Fitch's (author of Beau Brummell) exquisite play, "FREDERIC LEMAITRE."
Regular prices. jan22t-f

GRAND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JANUARY 27-28.



Supported by EUGENIA BLAIR and a Powerful Dramatic Company, in
GRAND SCENIC PRODUCTION.

FRIDAY NIGHT,
"Richard the Lion Hearted."
SATURDAY MATINEE,
"THE GLADIATOR."
SATURDAY NIGHT,
"OTHELLO."
NO INCREASE OF PRICES.
jan 22 25 26 27 28

EDGEWOOD AVE THEATRE

Third Week! Third Week!

THE RICKETTS-MATHEWS CO.

—IN—

KATE CLAXTON'S GREAT PLAY

THE TWO ORPHANS.

—MATINEES—
Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
Prices—25c., to all parts of the house.
Night Prices—15c., 25c., 35c., 50c.
Seats on sale at Bolles & Bruckner's book store, and Eugene Jacobs's drug store.

3000 MILES THROUGH INDIA

PROF. CLARK'S
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE,
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
Monday evening, January 23d. Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

LECTURE.

MR. GEO. KENNAN.

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

Friday Evening, Jan. 27th, 8:15 O'Clock.

Admission, including reserved seat, 75c. Members free upon presentation of membership ticket only.
sun-tues-wed-thurfri

By Special Request!

ONE MORE WEEK!

COMMENCING MONDAY.

Any Suit or Overcoat in the House $10.00!

Any Child's Suit in the House $3.00!

CHOICE OF MEN'S PANTS, $3.90!
Derby Hats, Men or Boys', $1.
ALPINE HATS, MEN, $1.
Crush Hats, Men or Boys', 50c.

THE ENTERPRISE CLOTHING CO.,

29 WHITEHALL ST.



"THE BELMONT,"

S. W. Cor. Walton and Cone Streets, . . Atlanta, Georgia

MRS. G. H. GUERRARD, MANAGER
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

Atlanta Made Carriages



UNEQUALED FOR
STYLE,
COMFORT,
DURABILITY

JOHN M. SMITH

122 Wheat Street.

THE WILLSON WHISKY COMPANY WHOLESALE.

41 Peachtree Street, : : Atlanta, Georgia.

Unequalled assortments of Aged Rye, Bourbon and Corn Whiskies, Imported and Domestic Wines, Tobacco and Cigars. We recognize the variety of taste belonging to an enlighted public and are prepared to comform to it.

NO MATTER WHAT YOU MANUFACTURE,
The Singer Manuf'g Co.
CAN FIT UP
YOUR STITCHING ROOM
COMPLETE.

OUR THREE
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
DO ALL KINDS OF
FAMILY SEWING,
AS WELL AS
EXQUISITE ART NEEDLEWORK.
FREE INSTRUCTION TO OUR PATRONS.

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SOUTHERN CENTRAL OFFICES:
205 E. Broad St., - Richmond, Va.
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ALSO OFFICES
IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

10,500,000
SINGER MACHINES
SOLD.
EVERY TRADE SUPPLIED
WITH A MACHINE FITTED FOR
ITS PECULIAR NEEDS.

THE VERY LATEST
APPLIANCES
IN
STEAM AND POWER FITTINGS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Estimates carefully and cheerfully made upon application.

AT THE CAPITOL.

What Went on Their Yesterday--The Taxes.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN SAVES A NEGRO

Colonel Peek Is No Longer on the Experimental Station's Board of Trustees--Other Gossip.

Colonel W. L. Peek, the third party candidate for governor in the recent memorable campaign, is no longer a member of the board of directors of the Georgia state experiment station.

The governor yesterday appointed Hon. Andrew J. Smith to succeed Colonel Peek.

The term of office of Colonel Peek expired with the old year, as did also that of Colonel Felix Corput. The governor appointed Colonel Corput to succeed himself, but put Mr. Smith in Colonel Peek's place.

At the same time he issued an order that Dr. Harry C. White, president of the state agricultural college, be placed on the board as an ex-officio member. The experiment station is moving along with wondrous strides to the complete fulfillment of its great purpose, and many good results are coming to light.

Some considerable improvements are contemplated in the department in the near future. The station is being enlarged and the service is being very much extended. Under the guidance of Colonel Redding the varied departments of the station are all being developed most satisfactorily.

County Taxes Coming In.

The counties are beginning to show up with a better color recently in regard to the reports of the tax collectors throughout the state.

Captain Charley Furlow, of the tax department at the statehouse, was as busy as he could well be yesterday handling the final statements of the collectors and the work of straightening out the tax books of this big state is fast assuming the proper shape.

Up to date there has been $1,194,854.14 received from the counties on the final settlement with the state. Last year at this time a little more money had been collected, the amount in hand on the same day last year being $1,196,538.63.

Thus it is seen that the amount of difference between the collections last year and this year amounts to only $1,681.49, the collections this year being that much behind those of last year. The taxes are coming in very fast during the past few days, however, and the books are getting in the shape they ought to assume.

Uncle Bob Denies It.

Uncle Bob Hardeman, the man who looks through the window from which Georgia's money has to go, says there is not a word of truth in the statement that there is about $20,000 of the state's money in the Bank of Americus, which bank was reported as being snowed under in yesterday's Constitution. Colonel Hardeman says the bank has been considered shaky for some time and declares that when he first heard of it he sent the bank inspector, Mr. Speer, down to Americus to look into it. He says that while Mr. Speer did not report the bank as gone beyond redemption, still he gathered from his report that it would be timely to draw all the state's money, and did so. He says the bank hasn't but $20.77 of the state's money on hand, unless it is money that the bank has not yet certified to as required by law.

He says furthermore that the bank is backed by a strong bond and states that at least $74,000 is behind it.

The Rockmore Case.

Now that the Rockmore case has taken a new turn and the governor has issued a writ of respite for 30 days, that newly discovered testimony might be introduced in the case, there is a great deal of interest in the case.

A number of negro women are at work trying to get the charitable people of Atlanta to subscribe to a fund to employ a lawyer to take the case for the negro who has been sentenced to die on the gallows. If the evidence that is reported to have been found is brought into the case it is quite certain that quite a different turn will come to the case. It is reported that the physician who examined the dead negro found that the blow from Rockmore was not on the back of the negro's head as is sworn to by the negroes present, but was on the forehead, thus showing that the blow could no have been while the negro's back was turned as is stated in the testimony that convicted the man.

A Whipping Boss Removed.

The governor has removed from service a whipping boss by the name of Kidd, who has been at one of the convict camps in the southern part of the state.

The charge against Kidd is that he has been found guilty of inflicting too severe a punishment on the person of several of the convicts. The governor says that this is one thing he cannot tolerate.

Cooper Smith Won't Hang.

The governor was busy until a late hour last night on the case from Columbus. Cooper Smith was convicted of rape on a little negro girl and was sentenced to be hanged. The hanging was to take place next Friday at Columbus.

After hearing the evidence through and through the governor was of the opinion that it was doubtful whether the negro was positively guilty, and says that with the light of some of the evidence that was brought to him the solicitor and the judge of the court were more doubtful than formerly, and hence he was inclined to commute the sentence to a lifetime imprisonment instead of hanging.

Marshall Clarke Moyers.

One of the saddest deaths of the week just closed was the one of little Marshall Clarke Moyers, the infant son of Colonel W. T. Moyers, of this city. He was a bright, happy hearted little fellow, and was the light and joy of the home in which he lived. He was a veritable sunbeam and was the hope of his devoted parents. He died on last Tuesday, the 17th of January, and was buried on the 19th following, in Oakland cemetery. It was sad to give up the little blossom, and many sweet, earthly hopes are shattered. But still there remains the consolation that he has long ere this, entered upon a fuller and fairer existence at the feet of Him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

NOT DOING SO WELL.

Dr. Johnson Says There Is a Slight Chang in His Patient.

Washington, January 21.—Dr. Johnston visited Mr. Blaine shortly after 11 o'clock this morning and remained about forty minutes. He said Mr. Blaine was not quite so well, being not as strong as yesterday, but the change was only a slight one.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity— Of great strength— Economy in their use Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruits.

BAPTISTS TO CUBA.

A Great Party of Southern Baptists Going Off Tonight.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN WITH THE PARTY

Going Down to Inspect the Work of the Baptist Church in Havana--A Pleasant Trip It Will Be.

A great excursion party of Baptists will leave Atlanta this afternoon at 6:45 o'clock on the Central railroad for Cuba.

The trip was arranged by the home mission board, and was gotten up with a double purpose. In the first place the trip will allow the Baptists to see the great work that is being done by the missionaries in Cuba for the cause of the living Jehovah.

The story about the work of the Baptists in Cuba is a very interesting one from beginning to end. It has not been long ago since the first missionary went over to that picturesque island and planted the colors of the Baptist church. It was not a slow and tedious work, but sprang forth with a bound from the very outset, and it was but a short time before the church had many members on the island and was fast becoming one of the very strongest religious organizations in that land.

The Southern Baptist Association has been the power behind all this good work for the cause of Christ, it having assumed the great undertaking and having worked it up to such a high degree of success. A few years ago the association determined to buy or build the finest church in Havana. Accordingly negotiations to purchase one of the most splendid theaters to be found in this part of the globe, built by the citizens of Havana, were begun.

It resulted in the purchase of this fine theater, which is now the place of worship in that quaint and splendid city. It is certainly one of the finest buildings devoted to the worship of the living God to be found on this side of the great waters.

Thus it is that the Baptists have built up their church in Havana. Many have been the conversions on the island to the Baptist faith, and the church has increased, and is still increasing, its membership very rapidly. The best part of it all is that the Southern Baptist Association has paid every dollar on the great and splendid church purchased in the city of Havana.

All these things will be of especial interest to the Baptist excursionists who will leave this afternoon for the beautiful island of the south seas. Besides, the trip through the tropics will be of great interest to them, especially at this time when the earth is covered with heavy snows and sleet.

There will be many prominent people members of the party, among the number Governor and Mrs. Northen. The party will go by way of Tampa, and will arrive in Havana Wednesday morning, January 25th.

About the Plan.

The plan is to spend Sunday, the 29th, in Havana, on which day will be celebrated the anniversary of the organization of their first church in Cuba.

The services will be held in their beautiful house of worship, which was bought by the Baptists of the south.

Some of the Party.

Among the number of excursionists will be Colonel Mike Burnes, Macon Ga.; Mr. H. T. Phillips and wife, Mrs. J. M. High, Mrs. Greer, Rev. J. William Jones, Atlanta; Mr. G. W. Lasher, Cincinnati; Governor Northen and wife, Mr. C. Beck, Mrs. White, Atlanta; W. S. Childs and wife, Barnesville, Ga.; Mrs. Delaney, Bowling Green, Ky.; W. H. Jones, H. Hallman, L. B. Nelson and wife, Mrs. S. Saunders, Mr. J. R. Dickey, H. C. McCoy, C. H. Huling, G. H. Huling, Dr. Shell and wife, Dr. I. T. Tichenor, A. D. Avant, of Atlanta.

Parties from Knoxville, Tenn.; Montgomery, Ala.; Birmingham, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn., will join the party on the route. The trip will be over the Central to Macon, then down the Georgia Southen and Florida, and on to Tampa. The party will leave Havana to return Monday, January 30th.

MR. KENNAN'S LECTURE.

It Will Be Delivered During the Coming Week at the Y. M. C. A.

The lecture of Mr. George Kennan at the Young Men's Christian Association next Thursday evening, will no doubt attract a large crowd.

There is not a more accomplished or entertaining lecturer in this country than Mr. Kennan. He has been met with warm receptions wherever he has been and his lectures as well as his charming personality have made for him many freinds in all parts of the land.

The former visit of Mr. Kennan to this city is recalled with a great deal of pleasure, and it goes without saying that he will meet with a warm reception next Thursdey evening.

Professor E. Warren Clark delivers his celebrated lectures tomorrow and next Tuesday evenings. His subject for tomorrow night is "Three Thousand Miles Through India," and for Tuesday night following, "The South at the World's Fair," will no doubt have crowded houses to hear him at both times.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

Fair weather has prevailed in all portions of the country during the past twenty-four hours, except for light flurries of snow in the vicinity of the lakes and an inappreciable amount of rainfall in southern Texas.

Temperatures have risen perceptibly in all southern states and in other sections of the country the maximum temperatures of yesterday were generally as high or a few degrees higher than those recorded on Friday. The highest temperature reported yesterday was 64 degrees at San Antonio. In the greater portion of all the gulf states and the states between Nebraska and Texas maximum temperatures of 50 degrees or higher were common. The maximum of 44 in Atlanta yesterday was the highest the local thermometer has been for a week. The coldest temperature reported yesterday was the minimum temperature of the day at Washington city, 2 degrees above zero. At Knoxville the minimum was but 8 degrees above zero.

The warmer temperatures prevailing at present over the whole country seem likely to continue for at least two days, except possibly in the extreme west and northwest, as a low barometric area continues over the upper Mississippi valley, while a high barometric area continues over the gulf coast. It is the warm southerly currents of air moving from the dense atmosphere of the latter to the less dense air of the "low," which is warming up the whole country. Owing to the little gradient, or difference, between the barometric readings of the high area and the low area, the prevailing winds have been very light, and there has also been for the same cause an almost total absence of precipitation in the whole country.

For Georgia today: Fair; slightly warmer.

Weather Bulletins.

vicinity of the lakes and an inappreciable uary 21, 1893.

STATIONS.	Barometric pressure.	Temperature.	Wind—Velocity of miles per hour.	Wind—Direction.	State of Weather.	Rainfall in past 12 hours.	Maximum Temp.
Southeast.							
Atlanta, Ga.	30.30	40	Lt.	W	Clear	.00	44
Charlotte, N. C.	30.28	28	Lt.	SW	Clear	.00	34
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.30	42	Lt.	SE	Clear	.00	54
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.28	32	Lt.	W	Clear	.00	38
Mobile, Ala.	30.32	42	6	SW	Fair	.00	50
Montgomery, Ala.	30.30	44	Lt.	W	Clear	.00	
Pensacola, Fla.	30.32	46	6	SW	Clear	.00	50
Savannah, Ga.	30.30	38	8	S	Clear	.00	50
Tampa, Fla.	30.30	46	8	N	Clear	.00	58
Wilmington, N. C.	30.30	32	Lt.	N	Clear	.00	38
Southwest.							
Abilene, Tex.	30.28	46	6	SE	Clear	.00	54
Corpus Christi, Tex.	30.28	54	8	NE	.....		
Fort Smith, Ark.	30.34	48	Lt.	SE	Clear	.00	56
Galveston, Tex.	30.34	52	6	SE	Fair	.00	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.32	46	Lt.	S	Clear	.00	50
Meridian, Miss.	30.30	40	Lt.	SW	Clear	.00	54
New Orleans La.	30.34	48	6	N	Fair	.0	52
Palestine, Tex.	30.28	50	6	SW	Clear	.00	58
San Antonio, Tex.	30.30	50	6	S	Cl'dy	.00	64
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.3	50	6	SW	Clear	.00	54
Northeast.							
Baltimore, Md	30.26	24	0	.....	Clear	.00	30
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.32	20	Lt.	SE	Clear	T.	24
Cincinnati, O.	30.22	30	Lt.	SE	Cl'dy	T.	32
Detroit, Mich.	30.18	22	6	S	Cl'dy	T.	24
Lynchburg, Va.	30.32	18	Lt.	NW	Clear	.00	30
New York, N. Y.	30.24	22	14	NW	Clear	.00	28
Norfolk, Va.	30.28	28	Lt.	NW	Clear	.00	32
Northwest.							
Chicago, Ill.	30.18	24	6	SW	Cl'dy	T.	24
Dodge City, Ka.	30.28	42	Lt.	SE	Clear	.00	56
Huron, S. D.	30.16	30	8	S	Clear	.00	38
Kansas City, Mo.	30.24	34	8	NW	Clear	.00	40
North Platte, Neb.	30.30	38	Lt.	N	Clear	.00	50
Omaha, Neb.	30.28	33	Lt.	NW	Clear	.00	46
Rapid City, S. D.	30.22	32	6	W	Clear	.00	42
St. Louis, Mo.	30.16	48	6	NE	Clear	.00	46
St. Paul, Minn.	30.14	20	Lt.	SW	Clear	T.	48

NOTE.—T, trace; °, zero; †, calm.

WILL WORK TODAY.

Today Will Be the Busiest Day the Relief Committee Has Had.

"BETTER THE DAY BETTER THE DEED"

Work of Relief Done Yesterday—A Ceaseless Crowd of Applicants for Alms Surround the Headquarters.

The unusual sight of wagons loaded with coal, clothing and provisions will be witnessed on the streets of Atlanta today, while the church bells are ringing, and people are reciting their Sunday school lessons.

"The better the day the better the deed" is the view taken of the matter of delivering goods to the poor who are in immediate need of help today. Looking at it this way the gentlemen in charge of the relief movement decided yesterday afternoon not to stop in their work of charity today. So it is very likely that today will be the busiest day the relief movement has yet known.

This morning at 7 o'clock the gentlemen who have been working so faithfully at the relief headquarters will meet at the storeroom, 21 South Pryor street, and go ahead supplying the needy with clothing, food and fuel, according to their most pressing wants. The headquarters will present a busy scene all day, and the energy with which flour, meal, sugar, coffee and other groceries is handled will be something worth seeing.

All the wagons will report for duty at the same hour as on yesterday, and the same gentlemen will be on hand to load them and accompany them on their trips. Last night when the storeroom was closed it was filled with goods of all kinds, which will be delivered today.

It will be the first time in Atlanta's history, perhaps, that such a thing has occurred on Sunday, but the occasion demands that there be no stop in the work, and it will be pushed forward more earnestly than ever today.

Yesterday was another busy day at relief headquarters. A repetition of the scenes of the day previous was witnessed. There was the same endless stream of applicants for alms, the same wagons being loaded with goods, the same gentlemen overlooking the work, the same bustle and push and hurry.

It seemed as if half of Atlanta's colored population had asked for help on the days previous, but yesterday an endless army came from every direction and told stories of reverses and want that were quite distressing even if they were to be taken with a grain of salt. More than half of those who asked for help yesterday were not deserving of it. Many of them were able-bodied and perfectly able to do manual labor. Such were, of course, turned away. Ninety per cent of the applicants were negroes; idle, shiftless, worthless. It required three policemen to keep them away from the doors.

Some very touching scenes were to be witnessed at the headquarters yesterday. The gratitude of widows found expression in tears. One grateful woman could not find words in which to frame her feelings and, with tears streaming from her eyes, she walked out.

A wagonload of goods was sent to the home of Rev. J. F. Norwood, at 365 East Hunter street. He returned them with the following card:

"I return the goods, as I don't need them. I thank God I have so far been able to support myself and family without calling on the city for help and I trust I may always be able to do so."

Many a hungry family has been fed; many a family supplied with warm clothing and many given coal to keep them warm throughout this rigorous weather. A great work has been, and is being, done. A nobler movement was never started in this city.

This will be the last day that the relief movement will distribute relief to the suffering poor. The break in the cold weather has caused the movement to stop. Mr. J. G. Oglesby, who has done such noble work for the movement, sends in the following public address:

January 21.—To the Generous Citizens of Atlanta: I am instructed by the relief committee to say that the weather having moderated, further donations are not, for the present, desired. The work begun on Wednesday will be continued till Sunday afternoon, by which time it is thought that most of the suffering will be relieved. The committee has endeavored to distribute this charity in the most careful and systematic manner possible under the circumstances, and have tried as far as was possible to avoid imposition. In the rush of applications some deserving persons have doubtless been overlooked; such cases will be relieved by calling the attention to them of Warden Hunter, who will in future act in co-operation with the Commercial Club relief committee in behalf of those whose distress has been lessened by the quick and liberal benevolence of our citizens, the committee tenders to all contributors to the relief fund sincere and heartfelt thanks. Very respectfully,

J. G. OGLESBY, Chairman.

The Commercial Club has shown itself so well prepared and equipped for work of this character that there is a general sentiment throughout the city that there should be established through this association a permanent and systematic organization for public charity.

Subscriptions received in addition to those already reported:

D. W. Kleibacker, from Edgewood Avenue theater matinee, $255; A. G. Rhodes, $50; cash through Amos Fox, $2; cash, 50 cents; W. L. Cosgrove for Atlanta Gas Company, $50; John H. Fitten, Florida, $5; J. B. Robinson, $5; H. M. McKeldin, $5; J. F. Dickinson, for Southern Belting Company, $25; Rae and Bessie Schlessinger, $2; George Washington, colored, $1; Rev. Frank Joseph, colored, $1; city of Atlanta, through W. H. Dimmock, chairman relief committee, $18,000; Hightower & Hallman, twenty-five sacks of flour; Arnold & Arnold, $5; C. D. Fuller, $5; G. J. Dallas, $2; H. C. Morrison, ton of coal; Stocks Coal Company, ton of coal; John Domini, $5; J. M. Friend, twelve pairs of shoes; Rev. George Dale, $5; Jake Steinheimer, $1; Professor Landrum, $1; J. A. Anderson, $5; Mrs. M. E. Stephens, $5; Mrs. George Sharp, package clothing; Milner, Wilder & Hogan, fifty pounds rice; J. A. Wilson, two barrels fish; J. C. Smith, beef; J. W. Phillips, potatoes; Lint & Lovelace, crate cabbage; J. J. & J. McClendon, beef and pork; Carlton & Smith, eight sacks flour; C. L. Stamps, sack of potatoes; M. M. Mauck, eight sacks flour; W. S. Duncan, sixteen sacks flour and meal; Wellhouse & Son, bundle paper bags; T. S. Mitchell, sack flour and meal and meat; O. Reneau, two bundles clothing; J. B. Osborne, shirts; Knights of Pythias, clothing; Echols & Richards, box meat; H. L. Schlessinger, three boxes crackers; J. D. Brady, barrel flour; Tidwell & Pope, flour; T. B. Eubanks, flour; Morgan & Bros., flour; J. H. LaHatte, box peas; Brown & Hendricks, pottatoes; C. T. Linden, three bushels peas.

An Object of Pity.

Editor Constitution—On an alley running into Pulliam street, one door from Rawson, lives an invalid negro woman who is the only support of her mother who is blind. Yesterday both were in bed sick without food or fuel. If the relief committee will send to this locality they will find a worthy object of charity. CITIZEN.

Into a Receiver's Hands.

Cordele, Ga., January 21.—(Special.)—The Fenn Lumber Company at Tennessee, a station on the Georgia Southern railroad, today went into the hands of a receiver. The bill was filed for various creditors by Littlejohn & Thompson, lawyers of this place, and the receiver was appointed by Judge Fish of the superior court. The final hearing of the matter will be had on the 28th instant. The liabilities are said to be $20,000 to $25,000; assets $15,00 to $20,000.

Fires in Montezuma.

Montezuma, Ga., January 21.—(Special.) Montezuma was visited by two fires tonigth. The first was the store of L. Herz, general merchandise. The damage from water and fire was slight. Fully insured. Two hours later the stores of G. W Forehand, general merchandise, and Max Cohen, furniture, were entirely burned with all contents. The former had $4,200 insurance and the latter only $2,000. The large cotton warehouse of Brown & Westbrook caught many times but was finally extinguished without the loss of a single bale. The Western Union wires are all down, giving the Postal a monopoly of telegraphing just now.

THE BALL PLAYERS.

The Southern League Is Fixing for the New Season of 1893.

MURRAY IS READY TO START OUT

What President Hart Thinks of the Promise--He Is Sure It Will Be a Great Season for the South--Some of the Players.

I am glad to know that there is one thing the present heavy snow and the severe cold snap could not subdue. I mean baseball.

In fact, I think the snow and the cold snap made the interest in the great national game greater than it has been in Atlanta in a long time. True, there is not much to talk about, because there is not much going on just now; but in the absence of real news the people are discussing what has transpired and are predicting what will come to pass or something of that kind.

Anyhow, it is baseball they are all talking, and as long as they talk there can be no doubt of the interest the people feel in the great game from which they will draw much fun this summer.

I'll venture the assertion that more copies of The Sporting Life and The Sporting News come to Atlanta now than ever before and that Atlanta gives both of these papers a larger support than any other town in the south. All this means that the people of the city are interested in the game and that they want to know what is going on in the baseball world. In the last issue of The Sporting Life Mr. Gus Schmelz, who will manage the Chattanoogas this year, and Mr. Francis Richter, the versatile editor of that sheet, engaged in a lively discussion about the proposed change in the playing rules, and the discussion made a heavy demand for the paper in Atlanta. Everybody in Atlanta knows Gus Schemlz, and so great was the demand for the paper that Johnny Miller was compelled to make more than one order after it became known that the paper contained the story. The debate between the well-known manager and the able editor was widely read and was just as widely discussed, and the universal opinion was that Manager Schmelz had decidedly the best of it.

Manager Schmelz asserted that the pitcher should go back, but does not think it should be to the center of a ninety-three foot diamond, and opposes the increase in the length of the base lines. Editor Richter took Mr. Schmelz's letter as the text for a long editorial, declaring that the base lines should be increased too. He reproduced the Lester plan almost entirely, and argued that it was just what is needed, but throughout his good editorial failed to convince any one in this section of the country that Manager Schmelz was in the wrong when he said the base lines should not be increased. The Lester plan is one of Mr. Richter's hobbies and in many respects is a mighty good thing but it calls for too many changes, and that is the reason Manager Schmelz does not favor it.

The discussion, however, was a very interesting one, and more Atlantians know more of the Lester plan now than they ever knew before. Editor Richter is one of the best posted baseball men of the union, and when he espouses a cause he knows no such a thing as let up until he has accomplished what he has undertaken. He is one of the best friends the national game has ever had, and has done as much good for baseball as any other one man in the union. His friends in the south hope that he may yet find his way clear to accepting what appears to the general demand, I mean "leaving the base lines as they are, and moving the pitcher back a few feet only."

However, Atlantians who read The Sporting Life will be glad to read whatever Editor Richter may have to say on any subject touching the great national game, for they all know and recognize his well-written editorials.

* * *

I find among those who talk baseball in Atlanta a universal demand for the removal of the pitcher, but none of the devotees of the game know just how far back he should go. Some think that five feet will be enough while there are others who say that he should go back nine and even eleven feet. Eleven feet would place the man in the center of the diamond as it now stands, and that would be unquestionably too far. Add nine feet to the distance the pitcher now covers and he would be worth about five innings and in that time he would see his balls pounded all over the field. The change at the best is an experiment, and but little would be risked by the five feet and maybe much would be gained by the trial.

So put the pitcher back five feet and try it, I say. I may be wrong, but I am anxious to see it tried.

* * *

Captain Billy Sparks, the new member of the board of directors who has been added to the committee on grounds, and is working with Mr. Postell and Mr. Bickart, is proving one the best and liveliest members of the board. Captain Sparks has been out to the grounds two or three times, and just as soon as the snow disappears he will head a dozen wagons and thirty or forty hands for a drive into Brisbine and a day's fun on the lot.

"When the season is here," said Captain Sparks yesterday, "Atlanta's grounds will be in better fix than they were last year. The big eye-sore down there in that corner will be filled up and the entire grounds leveled off. The field will be as smooth as a floor and the people will see the prettiest ground in the south. Atlanta's grounds are naturally the best in the south."

* * *

Billey Murray, who will manage the Atlantas this season, is now packing his truck and will leave his home in the next few days to complete his team. All winter Manager Murray has been at work securing men for Atlanta, and in his selection he has been especially fortunate so far. Only two or three contracts have been closed, but the manager has the terms of the men he wants, and on the trip he is soon to make, he will close with those he wants.

In all his work, Manager Murray has been in close correspondence with the players' committee of the directors, and every step he has taken has been approved by th committee and by the board. The board is not now in position to give the public the list of men who may appear in Atlanta next year for the reason that the deals have not been closed. As soon as the men have been actually signed, however, the list will be printed. The selection of the team has been left wholly to Manager Murray, and when he sends in the contracts they will be turned over to President Hart, and by him they will be promulgated.

Manager Murray will beyond a doubt give Atlanta a team which will please the people. It will be a team, too, which will compare favorably with any the city has ever had, and will be able to hold its own with any team in the league.

On the pay roll will be found some of the men of last year and some who have never played in the south before, but they will all be good men and men who will carry Atlanta's banner well.

* * *

Wadsworth, the pitcher who came to Atanta with Charley Morton last season, came in from Cuba last week, and after passing a day in Mobile with the two Jacks, came on to Atlanta where he remained several days with his friends. Wadsworth has lots of friends in Atlanta and as he moved around among them he found that there was a general desire for his return to the city next year. It appears that all the talk about Wadsworth going to Baltimore will not pan out. He is in the same fix, however, that Jones is in. If Baltimore calls for Wadsworth she must do so before the first of next month.

* * *

President Hart has called a meeting of the Southern League directors for the 8th of February. The meeting will take place in Atlanta and every one of the twelve clubs will be in attendance. On the 6th, two days before the league meeting, the schedul combefore the league meeting, the schedule composed of Macon, Memphis and Montgomery and the members of the committee have been working on the schedule for some time past. When the committee convenes there will be more than one plan submitted, and, in the two days allotted the committee, a schedule will be made that will please the league. When the league meets that schedule will be laid before the body and if it does not suit, the magnates will change the plan. The men who have been working on the schedule are competent to do the work and will doubtless please the league directors.

* * *

President Hart is kept busy answering the many letters that come in and has but little time to give to his other business.

"It keeps me busy," he says. "In the first place there are many things to ask about and I'm glad to see that the members of the league are not slow in asking when they want to know anything. Then by the time I receive the contracts and book them away I find that I have done a pretty good day's work."

"Have you many contracts in yet?" he was asked.

"Mobile has sent in five contracts. Kelley has signed Tom Gettinger, Mike Trost, Pete Daniels, Charles Hamburg and Bob Gilks. All these playprs are old southern favorites, as you know.

"I have heard nothing at all from New Orleans. I do not know whether they have signed a man or not, but they have reserved the entire team of last year. It is reported that they have also secured Luby, but I know nothing of it.

"All I know of Augusta is that George Stalling has been signed as manager and that he has sent in a list of men with whom he is trading. I do not know of a man that he has signed.

"Charleston's manager, J. J. Carney, has sent in some contracts. He has signed Frank Cannoughton, Arthur Ladd, Henry Killeen, Frank Sweeney, P. M. Flaherty and J. A. McCarthy, all of them of the Eastern or the New England league. Savannah has given me no information at all apart form the fact that they have signed Jim Manning.

"George Burbridge, of Macon, has sent in contracts with Dan Boland and Tom McGuirk.

"Gus Schmelz, who will handle the Chattanoogas next season, has secured a full team, but, so far, has sent in contracts for only a few of the men. These contracts are with Mike Ryan, who played first base last year, Tim Nevins, Oliver LeRett and Ollie Pecord.

"Montgomery has sent me nothing, neither has Birmingham, but they report progress.

"Memphis sends in Emmett Rodgers, Clingman, Wittrock, Mason, Dawkins and Paddy Bolan, while Nashville gives up Tom Vickery, Billy Somers, J. O'Brien and Billy Phillips. Those are all the contracts I have heard from so far."

"At the last league meeting," Mr. Hart resumed, "it was decided that each club should put up a guarantee fund of $250 to play the season out. One-half of that amount was to be in the president's hands by January 1st. and the balance on March the 1st. The first installment was in on time by each of the clubs and the balance will be here by the time it is due."

* * *

The Chicago baseball club will be in Atlanta by the last of March and will remain here until it starts out to begin its season. During that time it will play with the Atlantas and then will meet St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Boston and Baltimore. Among these games will be some of the best players of the National league and the games will be worth seeing from the first to the last.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

The Arrangements for the Occasion Are All Perfect.

The Burns anniversary which will be celebrated in the Centennial hall on Wednesday, evening will be well worthy of the name it is intended to commemorate.

The talent secured by the committee for the musical part of the programme, which will be entirely Scotch, is sufficient guarantee to insure the success of a pleasant evening. The services of the following ladies and gentlemen have been obtained for the evening entertainment:

Mrs. Von Kellar, Mrs. Valentine, Miss Morrison, Miss Maude Scarratt. Messrs. Joe Wylie, R. C. Douglass, W. M. Kennell, James McWhorter.

The poet's masterpiece "Tam O'Shanter," will be recited by Hamilton Douglass, whose elocutionary powers are known to all citizens of Atlanta, while Major Hubner will read his "Poem on Burns." Recitations and readings will also be given by Dr. Herrill, John Kinnear and Harry Armstrong. The orators of the evening will be Fulton Colville and the Rev. Sam W. Small.

The banquet which will follow the musical programme will be served in sumptuous style.

The replies to the toasts include such well known citizens as Colonel G. W. Adair, D. Morrison, Captain Forbes and others.

The gathering will be the most representative meeting of Scotchmen that has ever been held in the Gate City of the south. Delegates will be present from Macon, Augusta, Lithonia, Stone Mountain, Tate, Marietta and the surrounding districts.

S. GARLINGTON LEAK'S HEAD

Gashed in a Frightful Manner by His Landlord.

S. Garlington Leak occupies a cell at the police station, and his head is gashed and bloody, and his appearance seedy.

It appears that the once famous Leak got on a drunk last night, and went to his boarding house, on Decatur street, in that state. He boards with Mr. W. R. Tidwell, and he went into Mr. Tidwell's room, according to that gentleman's story and began cursing in a very lound and offensive manner. Mr. Tidwell asked him to get out, and when he failed to so, his landlord attempted to aid his departure by striking him with some weapon which left a long and bloody gash across Leak's head.

Leak fled from the house screaming and covered with blood. He ran into the arms of Patrolman Taylor, and was sent to police headquarters. He was covered with dirt, and blood was gushing from the wound in his head. He was given medical attention and afterwards locked up.

IT KILLED THE DOCTOR.

A Pistol Which Seems to Be More Than Ordinarily Fatal in Its Work.

Elberton, Ga., January 21.—(Special.)—Last night at the Globe hotel Mr. S. C. Carter, county sheriff, was exhibiting a pistol, thinking that it was not loaded, but there was one load in it and it was discharged. The ball entered the abdomen of Dr. Alex E. Hunter, mortally wounding him. Dr. Hunter is dying. The pistol is the same one that the negro Ellis killed his wife with in the morning.

Bitterly Cold at Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala., January 21.—(Special.)—The fall of snow reached sixteen inches and very little has melted so far. The weather has turned bitter cold and everything is frozen up and business is paralyzed. The thermometer registered 1 degree above zero early this morning. Ice has been floating down the Coosa river the past two days and the river was frozen over this morning, the first time since 1830, when it was thick enough for wagons to cross.

News of terrible suffering among the poor of Cherokee county reaches here. The Tennessee river at Guntersville is frozen over thick enough for persons to walk across. We are experiencing the coldest weather ever known here and there are no indications of abatement. Noccalula falls present a magnificent sight and is one solid cake of ice for many feet.

THE TRACTION COMPANY'S LINES.

Made the Trips Regularly to Boulevard Street.

The management of the Traction Street Railway Company deserves the greatest praise for the manner in which they have kept the lines open during the trying weather of the past few days. When the blizzard struck the city it found the Traction company at a disadvantage, as it did every other business in the city. There was only one thing to do, and that was to exhibit the grit necessary to conquer the situation on an occasion. The officers in charge of the road employed all the force necessary, and soon had the line open all the time as far out as Richardson street. This accommodated the greater bulk of the company's patrons, who were loud in their praise of the west enders. Last night the line out to the barracks, five miles in length, was gotten in complete readiness, and by that to the park was almost ready, and will be ready in time to start off for a good week's business by tomorrow. President English and his able assistants have been warmly congratulated by all who live along the line upon the superb way in which they met the blizzard and carried off the victory.

Baby Bad With Eczema

When Only 3 Weeks Old. Head and Body Covered. Doctors No Effect. Tries Cuticura.

Wonderful Change in 3 Days. Cured in 3 Weeks. Now 15 Months Old With Perfect Skin.

The first I noticed that my baby had anything the matter with her was that whenever the nurse would change her she would cry. After the nurse left I noticed how very red she was. I spoke of it to the doctor, and he told me to use an ointment, but that did not do her any good in a short time. Then she broke out on her face, spread to her eyebrows, breast and back. The doctor's ointment did not seem to have any effect. I thought I would try your Cuticura Remedies, as I had lost one child with the Eczema before I had heard of them. I am glad to say your Cuticura Remedies worked wonders with my baby. Three days after I commenced using them I saw a change. The doctor was surprised. I told him what I was using. She was only three weeks old when Eczema broke out, and when she was eight weeks old she was entirely cured by Cuticura. She is now fifteen months old, and has a perfect skin, as per trait enclosed. Every one asks what makes her skin so fair, and I tell them Cuticura.

MRS. G. C. SCHNEIDER,
624 Conway Street, Baltimore, Md.

Cuticura Remedies

Cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, illustrations, and 100 testimonials. Mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.

Notice to Property Owners of Fulton County.

The county commissioners have let the contract for the completion and revision of the county map to H. B. Taylor and H. E. Latham. All persons owning property within the county, who wish their property correctly shown on the new map, are hereby notified to furnish them correct plats or call and see that their property is correctly shown on or before February 1, 1893.

H. B. TAYLOR,
H. E. LATHAM,
Civil Engineers.

Third floor courthouse annex, Hunter st.

By order of Jas. D. Collins, county commissioner and chairman of map committee.

dec-28-wed-sun to feb 1

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD is the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect Jan. 22, 1893.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 38. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 53 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54 Daily except Sunday.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 pm	11 15 pm	6 15 pm	7 15 am
Ar Newnan	6 27 pm	12 56 a m	8 04 p m	9 04 a m
Ar LaGrange	6 59 p m	1 15 a m	8 39 p m	9 39 a m
Ar W Point	7 54 p m	2 05 a m	9 35 p m	10 35 a m
Ar Opelika	7 53 p m	2 36 a m		
Ar Columbus				5 50 p m
Ar Montgomery	9 20 p m	6 00 a m		
Ar Pensacola	3 35 a m	12 30 p m		
Ar Mobile	1 10 p m	10 30 p m		
Ar N Orleans	7 35 a m	4 45 p m		
Ar Houston Tex	9 45 p m	7 07 a m		
Lv Atlanta	4 10 p m	11 15 p m		
Ar Selma	11 20 p m	10 10 a m		

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 54. Daily.	No. 52 Daily except Sunday.	No. 53 Daily except Sunday.
Lv New Orleans

THE EX-PRESIDENTS.

Some Have Chosen to Live in Dignified Retirement,

WHILE OTHERS HAVE GONE TO WORK

Jefferson's Embarrassment—John Quincy Adams in Congress—Cleveland as a Lawyer—Other Ex-Presidents.

New York, January 20.—When Mr. Cleveland was asked by a friend what he proposed to do after he retired from the white house in 1889, he looked at his questioner rather queerly for a moment, as though the question surprised him, and said: "Do? Why, I'm going to work again; I'm going to practice law, just as I should have done if I hadn't come here. I think the most appropriate thing a man can do after he has retired from public office is to take up his private business again, unless, of course, he is too old."

Notwithstanding this opinion Mr. Cleveland was with one exception, the only ex-president who resumed, after his retirement, his professional work. It has been reported that President Harrison expects when he leaves the white house, to return to Indianapolis and resume the practice of law, and, moreover to become an instructor in law in the great university upon the Pacific coast.

There has been a feeling that he who has held the office of president should, upon retirement, enjoy a dignified leisure and await, like one whose career is ended, the coming of the summons. It is probable that this feeling was due to the course adopted by President Washington. He was urged to be a candidate for a third term, but declined, as he had fourteen years before refused the crown. His public reason for not accepting a third term was that he believed it best to limit the presidential term if not by constitutional provision at least by custom, which would have the force of law. But he had a private reason. He was tired of public life and he yearned for the repose of his estate at Mt. Vernon. As soon, therefore, as Mr. Adams was inaugurated, President Washington returned to the beautiful property which came to him through his wife upon the banks of the Potomac. There he lived an ideal life of retirement. He, in a general way, superintended or overlooked the property, watching with intense interest the cultivation of the soil, rising early frequently and riding many miles before breakfast, and in the summer time in the afternoon walking about his gardens, which, a few years ago, were very much in the condition in which they were when he died. He entertained some, but not extensively, and he seemed, in the two years which elapsed between his retirement from the presidency and his death, thoroughly to enjoy himself in his capacity as a country gentleman.

John Adams was an old man when he retired from the presidency, and yet he lived a quarter of a century after he returned to private life, and long enough to see his son a successor of his in the presidential office. Mr. Adams, on the morning that Mr. Jefferson was inaugurated left the capitol and returned to his home in Quincy, Mass., where he lived, not as Washington had, the life of a country gentleman taking keen enjoyment in the simple pleasures of the farm, but surrounded by his books, his papers, he passed twenty-five years mainly in his library. The old gentleman took a keen interest in affairs, and carried on an extensive correspondence. Although he was no longer an active force, still through his communications with men of affairs he managed to maintain some influence. Mr. Adams died very peacefully on the fifteenth anniversary of the declaration of independence; by a singular coincidence Thomas Jefferson, who was associated with him in the drafting of that instrument, died on the same day.

When Mr. Jefferson had finished his presidential term, he went to his estate at Monticello. He was burdened by financial embarrassment, although this anxiety was not generally known until some years later. He kept open house, and sometimes had as many as fifty guests, the entertainment of whom cost him heavily when he was already wondering how he would be able to meet his obligations. He supervised, or pretended to do so, his farm, but found each year that he was running behind, and at last in despair was compelled to make an appeal to congress to buy his library. This was done, Jefferson receiving $28,000, but this sum only tided him over for a brief time.

During his retirement, he edited his "Ana," and carried on a very great correspondence with the leading men of his party, and took until the day of his death a keep interest in public affairs.

Mr. Madison, when he retired from the presidency, went to his Virginia estate, living perhaps the most secluded life of any of those who, having gone from the presidency, returned to private life. His successor, Mr. Monroe, had something the experience of Mr. Jefferson. Monroe had been president during a time of prosperity, when the peaceful condition of the country and the lack of friction between the parties had been so great that his administration has been called "that of the era of good feeling." Nevertheless, he was financially embarrassed, and he found it imperative to do something to provide for his support. Instead of returning to Virginia he went to New York city, being perhaps the first of those who had gained distinction in the practice of law who sought New York city as a larger field for their abilities. Mr. Monroe, however, was not very successful, and he died a few years after his retirement from the presidency, and by another strange coincidence upon the 4th of July.

Perhaps the most remarkable career was that of John Quincy Adams after his term as president had expired. He was then a man nearly sixty years of age, and it was expected that he, following the example of his father, would return to his home in Quincy, Mass., and yield himself to a pursuit in which he found great enjoyment, the study of letters and history. And no doubt that was Mr. Adams's intention, but his constituents would not permit it. They asked him if he would consent to serve them as a member of congress, and he replied that he knew no more honorable post. He began a new career when he became a member of the house, and one which would have given him fame, even had he not already served in what are regarded as more exalted offices. He was the leader, a pugnacious, earnest, untiring and vigilant leader of his party, and his fight for the right of petition was one of the greatest ever waged in the house. Mr. Adams died at his post. He was observed by some of those sitting near him to have been overcome. The house immediately adjourned and he was tenderly carried to the supreme courtroom, where he passed away after twenty years' service as a representative in congress.

General Jackson went from Washington directly to his estate called the Hermitage, near Nashville, where although in retirement, he still, by his command of influence, directed to a considerable extent, the course of his party. He entertained with that gracious hospitality for which he was distinguished, and the Hermitage became a veritable Mecca for the leading members of the party until General Jackson's death.

Mr. Van Buren by no means gave up his public career when he retired from his high office. He went to his home in Kinderhook on the Hudson, but he was engaged in those subtle arts of politics which had distinguished his career, and which were now directed towards securing a renomination in 1844. He failed in that effort, his friends have always said, through bad faith. Even then he did not abandon political activity, and was induced to accept the free soil nomination for president in 1848. It was an act which cost him the favor of the democratic party, since it caused the defeat of Lewis Cass, the nominee of the democracy for president. That act ended Mr. Van Buren's public career. He spent the greater part of the year in Kinderhook. With the exception of Washington he was the wealthiest of all the ex-presidents, either before or after his time. A part of the year it was his habit to come to New York city and to spend two or three months renewing acquaintance with prominent democrats. Mr. Van Buren lived fourteen years after his first nomination, long enough to see his country in the throes of the civil war, which had been so often predicted before and during his presidency.

John Tyler returned to Richmond when his term was finished, and became a public-spirited citizen. When the civil war broke out Mr. Tyler sided with the people of his state, and was appointed to some post of responsibility by the confederate government.

James K. Polk returned to his home in Nashville after his term was done, broken in health and both his public and private career ended, for he died a few months after retirement from the presidency.

Millard Fillmore did not give up political activity when he left the presidential office. He returned to his home in Buffalo and was actively engaged in those political movements which brought to him the nomination of the American party for the presidency in 1856. Defeated then, Mr. Fillmore, without engaging in active business, was occupied in the care of some estates committed to his charge and traveled a great deal, being everywhere received with honor as an ex-president of the United States. The last years of his life were, he used to say, the most delightful ones and it was his joy in his old age to meet those who had fought the battles of politics with him or against him and exchange reminiscences.

Franklin Pierce returned, after he had seen Mr. Buchanan inaugurated as his successor, to Concord, N. H., where for thirteen years he lived an uneventful life. He was not engaged in business; he took no great pleasure in books, but it was his delight to entertain his friends and to talk of the politics of the day as well as in a more reminiscent vein. Mr. Buchanan, after his term expired, went to his home in Wheatlands, near Lancaster, Pa., a saddened, and many thought a morbidly unhappy man. He lived in almost complete retirement, and it was perhaps his misfortune that immediately following his presidential term a cival war devastated the country and one which many thought Mr. Buchanan could have prevented had he acted with the firmness which characterized General Jackson. Wise men have said, however, that this war was inevitable, and that the firmness of Jackson himself could not have prevented it had he been president instead of Buchanan.

It was Mr. Lincoln's intention after he had finished his second presidential term to return to Springfield and resume the practice of law as a counselor.

Andrew Jackson went to his old home in Knoxville when his term was finished, where he lived among his old friends in perfect democratic simplicity, and a few years later he was elected a United States senator, being the second of the ex-presidents to return to congress. His senatorial term was short, for he died in less than a year after he took his seat in the senate.

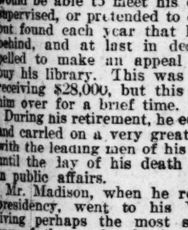
General Grant really lived a life of leisure. He was interested in some business propositions, notably, one in connection with the development of Mexican property and the attractions of business life seemed to have some fascination for him, so that it was easy to persuade him to lend his name as special partner to that unfortunate and swindling enterprise conceived and executed by Ferdinand Ward. The revelations of this dishonor unquestionably hastened the development of the insidious disease which terminated General Grant's life.

Mr. Hayes left Washington within half an hour after General Garfield was inaugurated, going direct to his home at Fremont, O. There he lived in what he called delightful retirement, holding some honorary offices like the presidency of the board of trustees of the Slater fund, which gave him just enough occupation to afford a healthy variety to his manner of life. General Hayes was reputed to be wealthy when he retired from the presidency, and by prudent management of his property considerably to have increased his wealth.

General Arthur expected to return to active business and professional life in New York city. He had made arrangements for a law partnership and was thinking of some extensive investments in real estate in the upper part of New York city. He was elected president of a corporation formed to tunnel Broadway and as he was still a comparatively young man he hoped largely to increase his fortune, which, when he left the presidency, was about $150,000. But the finger of death had touched General Arthur even before he had quitted the presidency, and after his return to New York his health rapidly gave way and he was made aware that he had not long to live. He was found dead in his bed one morning less than a year after he turned over to Mr. Cleveland the presidential office.

Mr. Cleveland was in his fifty-third year when his first presidential term was ended. That was about the age of Roscoe Conkling when he came to New York to begin a new career as a lawyer. Mr. Cleveland had received propositions for a law partnership from one of the greatest law firms in New York, his duties to be those of counsel to the firm, and after some consideration he accepted the proposition. A few weeks after his term expired the partnership was formed and his name was painted upon the door of the offices of the firm as Grover Cleveland, counsel. For a time Mr. Cleveland seemed to have an ambition to build up a large practice. Yet business did not go to the firm in any marked increase by reason of his connection with it. He argued one case before the supreme court of the United States, and it indicates the freedom from personal influence of that bench that he lost the case, the members whom he had appointed even joining with others in voting against his view. His time as a lawyer has been mainly occupied in hearing references sent to him by some of the local judges in New York, and his friends think that he made up his mind a year or two after he began practice at the bar of New York, that the profession offered no great opportunities to him.

Mr. Cleveland, however, has accumulated a considerable fortune since he left the presidency, but it has been done by wise investments, some of them in real estate, and by reinvesting his income. He will enter the presidency again, it is estimated, worth nearly $500,000, but his wife is still richer than he is. E. JAY EDWARDS.



MOTHERS, and especially nursing mothers, need the strengthening support and help that comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It lessens the pains and burdens of childbearing, insures healthy, vigorous offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother. It is an invigorating tonic made especially for women, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system, as it regulates and promotes all the natural functions and never conflicts with them.

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For every case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay $500 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.

Travel With a Friend

who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, malaria and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yatchsmen, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and billousness.

C. B. Conyers,

Stenographer and commissioner to take testimony, No. 340 (third floor) Equitable building. Telephone, 1,238. jan5-dly

10.25 P. M. Daily.

Leave Atlanta .....
Arrive, Knoxville .....8:25 a. m.
Arrive, Nashville .....10:30 a m.
Arrive, Memphis .....8 p. m.
Arrive, Cincinnati .....1 p. m.
3-t

A DOCTOR'S SECRET.

Strange Story of How a Physician Obtained a Skeleton.

ROBBED A PRETTY WOMAN'S GRAVE

But It Was All Done from a Pure Motive to Promote Science—Somebody Has to Do These Things.

Everybody who has lived to drift long upon the vicissitudes of this ever-changing, wave-tossed world of ours has had a skeleton in his closet. Practicing physicians are no exceptions to the rule.

One cold, rainy night a friend of mine chanced to be the guest of a bachelor doctor, having been invited by him to partake of the hospitality of "Bachelor's Den," as he called his quarters, consisting of an office in front and a bedroom to the rear. They had been fellow revelers at the german given at the splendid home of the Denierres, just a few blocks away, for, though the doctor had a sprinkle of the white frost of years on his hair, he still parted it in the middle, and was just young enough in spirits to enjoy the dance as much as any of the younger men.

It was 1 o'clock, and maybe 2, before they could overcome the charm of the dance, don their overcoats and hurl themselves into the cold and slippery streets to go home, and, hence, it must have been getting on pretty close to 3 o'clock in the morning before they found themselves seated in the doctor's simply furnished bed chamber, where everything seemed gloomy and nothing bright, except the blazing fire in the grate.

The fumes of iodoform and carbolic acid lurking into the room from the office in front added not one whit of brightness or cheer to the environments. They were smoking good cigars, however, and the doctor was a very entertaining gentleman. So, despite the lateness of the hour, as if by mutual consent, the two fixed their eyes on the glowing coals of fire and soon were lost in conversation about the serious side of the world and its ways.

"By Jingo!" the doctor finally exclaimed with a suddenness that made my friend look up nervously and unconsciously at the big bone he had previously noticed on the mantelpiece, asking "What's the matter, doctor?"

"Why here's my surgical knife all covered with blood, lying here on the table where I left it this evening, yet uncleaned. I must rub it up a little; gracious!"

My friend felt relieved that it was nothing else, and soon fixed his eyes on the grate again, meditatingly, while the doctor, with a rag and soft skins, rubbed away at his blade, telling of the case in which it had served the afternoon before. Soon he ceased talking, and, looking over the table, my friend saw him looking fixedly into the fire, the knife still in his hands, and the rubbing getting slower and slower till it stopped.

"What are you thinking about, doctor?"

"Oh, nothing," he remarked, recovering himself, "but did you notice how happy old man Denierre appeared at his daughter's dance tonight?"

"He was seemingly joyful," my friend said, "but why do you ask?"

"Well, this knife could tell you a story, if it could talk, which would explain my strange mood, and, if you will light another cigar and listen, I'll give you a rude outline of the story the knife would tell."

My friend lit the cigar, and the story proceeded.

"Old man Denierre once had another daughter, prettier even than the one in whose name the german was given tonight; oh, she was a beautiful young woman, the belle of the town and courted by scores of young men. She died, however, before marrying and at the zenith age of woman's beauty and loveliness. It was a strange case; the strangest I ever had anything to do with. None of the physicians attending her knew what the disease could be. It came on her like some blight that saps away the life of some pretty flower. She began to turn pale without being sick. This continued for months, and several doctors were called in from time to time for consultation. I was among the number, and, I do declare, it was the most mysterious case that ever came under my observation. The poor girl lost all her beauty, and gradually lost her strength, yet nothing in her physical condition could be taken to account for it. By slow and gradual fading away she finally died, leaving her parents sorely grieved and a half dozen physicians seriously perplexed. I became intensely interested, for in those days when I was fresh from college I wanted to know everything that science could unfold. I asked Denierre to let me have an examination after the death of his daughter that our science and profession might be benefitted by the strange case being disclosed, but he sent me from him with an outburst of grief and opposition. The more I thought of it, the more curious I became—not simply curious, for I was anxious to benefit my profession with the discovery. I was determined, I made up my mind; must I tell you, I resolved to rob that pretty woman's grave!"

"What, you a grave robber, a body snatcher?" my friend exclaimed.

"Yes, and I would do it again with the same motive. The doctor who would not has but little interest in his profession, and is but little worthy of his title to practice—"

"Go on with your story!"

"The night after the burial I employed a negro man and hired a one-horse wagon. It was a dark, moonless night, and we left the city about 2 o'clock. The open cemetery on the outskirts of the little town was easily entered without a chance for any obtruder to detect us. I shall never forget it. It was the first time I had ever done such a thing. We finally reached the coffin—gracious, how loudly it sounded when our shovels and spades touched the casket. Each time I thought it was a gun shot, so oppressively still was the night and so solemn and 'scary' the situation. We put the ropes under the coffin, and, after a long time trying to pull the casket up, decided to break into it and get the body alone. This we finally did. How ghostly! and yet the trace of beauty remained on her perfect face.

"Our work was over, and we drove slowly back to town with the body in the wagon. I need not tell you of the examination, save only to say that I know a great deal more now than I did before making the examination, and have been instrumental in preventing such a case since, and saving several lives by the knowledge I obtained.

"But the strangest part of the story"—and the doctor's face lost its color—"I determined to get me a skeleton from the subject, as I didn't have one, and placed the body in a vat far out of town in a secret place for the purpose of removing the flesh from the bones with the process used for such purposes. Weeks afterwards, I was sitting back here in my room with this same knife scraping and polishing the skull of my newly made skeleton when I heard a rap at the door. Thinking it to be some messenger from a patient, I said, almost before I thought, 'come in!'

"Horrors! It was Denierre, the father of the girl whose skull I was scraping!"

"What?"

"Yes, and I staggered back into my chair, and couldn't speak for several minutes. But he didn't take the situation in. He spoke first, and said very calmly:

"'Doctor, I have come to pay you for your services in the illness of my poor, dead daughter.'

"'Yes, sir,' I stammered.

"'Poor child,' he resumed, would to heaven she could come back to me. If I could but touch her again. Well, I suppose we will never know what caused her death until we see her on the other side of the great beyond—'

"And thus he went on talking, every word rasping my very soul, and, when he broke down and wept, how I did want to put my arms around the poor old gentleman and tell him all; tell him that I knew the cause of his dear daughter's illness; tell him she would not have died had we but known then what I had boldly learned afterwards—it all came to me in an instant, flooding my brain with doubt and the realization of duty, but, looking up through my own tears, at last I found the old man had gone, leaving his check in payment of the bill he owed me for my service in the case."

REMSEN CRAWFORD.

A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

About Fruit Culture in Georgia—Interesting Estimates.

It is interesting to turn aside from the discussion of politics to inquire into the profits of a business which in time will prove as great a source of revenue to the south as cotton. Our southern section is an empire in itself and ought to be independent of the other sections in every particular. The political changes wrought by the war between the states have made our country a payer of tribute o the north through the enormous drains made by the taxes of the general government, so few of which are returned to us, and through other agencies also. It is only by reason of her infinite resources that the south could withstand the enormous sum she has to pay annually to the north. The unseen but pernicious tariff tax takes millions. The interest on railroad and other securities owned by northern capitalists takes millions more. The unceasing stream of premiums on fire and life insurance, which flows annually from south to north, absorbs millions more, and last, but not least, the scheme by which northern speculators induce southerners to invest in cotton and grain futures calls for millions more. Under the present status of affairs, the south as a whole is in about the same situation as he individual producer of our great cotton crop. It is only permitted her to handle for a very short while the immense proceeds of the crop: no profits on it are left with her. There is one species of product, however, the profits on which will enable the south in time to draw from the north. This is already the case, to a limited extent, and especially in Georgia.

This Product Is the Fruit Crop.

In those sections of Georgia where attention has been given to the cultivation of fruit, the results have been most satisfactory. In Houston county alone, in this state, the proceeds of the fruit crop for 1892 have been estimated at $350,000. In Spalding and contiguous counties, large profits have been realized on fruit, and in southwest Georgia the yield has been most satisfactory. The early seasons and the climate and soil of Georgia are especially adapted to fruit culture. Quick and satisfactory transportation is now assured, and the teeming population of the north and west is ready to take and consume the crop. All conditions are favorable, and every dollar brought south to buy fruit is here to stay and go on its mission of promoting progress, and, as a consequence, inducing prosperity. That our people may have their attention called to the practical view of this increasing question, I propose to submit some figures. In viewing the beautiful fruit farms about Griffin last summer, I was led to talk with a successful fruit grower who lives at Vineyard, in Spalding county, Georgia, and I gathered from him some very interesting information which, with your permission, I will give to the readers of The Enquirer-Sun. The name of the farmer is Rudolph Oetter.

He is a native of Germany and spent the early years of his life in his native province of Bavaria. His father gave some attention to fruit growing, and it was there that the son first gained practical information in horticulture. Rudolph Oetter came to America when he was about seventeen years old and first lived in Boston, Mass. After accumulating enough money by work o travel on a prospecting tour, he went through the west and the south in search of a suitable place for the establishment of a fruit farm, and he says that of all the places that have come under his observation in the United States, the country

Between Atlanta and Macon

in the neighborhood of Griffin, middle Georgia, and the section contiguous thereto, is the most suitable for fruit growing. In 1883 he settled upon a tract of land near Griffin, in Spalding county, at a place called Vineyard, on the Central railroad, and in the fall of 1884 and spring of 1885 cleared six acres of ground and planted the same in grapes. These vines bore a full crop in 1889 and from the six acres he sold $1,260 worth of grapes and 1,900 gallons of wine. The grapes were sold at 5 cents per pound on the railroad track at the vineyard, and the wine was sold at a net profit of 75 cents per gallon, making a total profit of $2,610 on the six acres, or $435 per acre.

In 1890 the crop from the six acres was not as good as in the year previous and the price was lower, the net average profit being $150 per acre in grapes and wine.

In 1891 the six acres had increased by previous planting to nine acres, and from the nine acres there were shipped 30,000 pounds of grapes at a net price of 3 cents per pound, making $900, and 750 gallons of wine at a net profit of $1 per gallon, making $1,650 total on net sales of grapes and wine, or an average of $163 per acre.

Mr. Oetter says that what is known as the Norton grape in full bearing condition with a favorable crop year, will make as a net income $400 per acre.

He says that the soil between Columbus, Ga., and Griffin is admirably adapted for both peach and grape growing and especially for the latter, and that ideal vineyards could in time be developed in this section. The following is an estimate of the cost of development of a vineyard and peach orchard and the probable yield. The figures in estimating the cost are liberal, and in stating the yield have been placed at a minimum. Taking grapes first: The first year's estimate, assuming that Norton vines, which are the best, will be planted, will be as follows: Taking twenty-five acres as a basis, and this twenty-five acres would be a sufficient quantity to start on:

Twenty-five acres of land valued at $10 per acre	$ 250
Clearing of twenty-five acres, perfectly clean, $10 each	250
Plants on twenty-five acres at a cost of $50 per thousand, 500 plants to the acre	625
Planting and staking	75
Replacing stakes with posts the second year	350
Lumber for trellis	20
Wire	375
Cultivating for three years	375
House and barn	500
Implements	100
One mule	150
Wagon	40
Three years' living of a man and his family at $250 per year	750
Total	$3,860

This farm should yield in the third year in Norton grapes three pounds of grapes on each vine, making a total of 37,500 pounds of grapes, which at 4 cents per pound, would be $1,500. The fourth and fifth years would increase until it reached six pounds to the vine. If it were desired to add the necessary arrangements for making wine, the following items of expense would be needed:

For building of vats	$ 400
Presses	50
Casks and fermenting tubs	1,000
Extras	50
Total	$1,500
Cost of vineyard	$3,860
Cost of wine manufacturing plant	1,500
Total	$5,360

Assuming that the vineyard is in Norton grapes, in the fourth year the yield would be ten pounds to the vine or 125,000 pounds of grapes, from which could be made 10,000 gallons of wine, worth in bulk in Boston $1 per gallon; in the year following (which is as soon as the wine can be marketed), showing an income of $10,000 in five years from the investment of $5,360. After the vineyard has attained its growth, such items of expense as construction of the plant for the manufacture of wine and the building of the house and barn, and the purchase and clearing of the land, need not be estimated in the annual cost. Assuming that there would be no manufacture of wine, the cost of the vineyard estimated before, would be $3,860. If Delaware grapes had been planted instead of Norton grapes, the yield could safely be estimated at three pounds to the vine for 20,000 vines and this would be 60,000 pounds. The Delaware average more than 500 vines to the acre as they are planted more thickly than the Norton. This 60,000 pounds of grapes at 4 cents per pound would yield $2,400 on the investment of $3,860. In the fourth year and subsequent years the yield would be six pounds to the vine or 120,000 pounds of grapes, which at 4 cents per pound would be $4,800. Assuming that the annual fixed charges on the plant would be $1,800 the annual income therefore would be $3,000 on an investment of $3,860 and proportionately larger if there were an investment in a wine plant.

In the matter of peach culture, Mr. Oetter says that the conditions are equally as favorable as for grapes, and especially so in the section mentioned, both on account of the soil, the elevation of the location, and its protection for the most part by reason of the hillsides.

The following is the estimate of the growth of the peach crop on a basis of:

Twenty-five acres, valued at $10 each	$ 250
Clearing same	250
House and barn	500
Mule	150
Wagon	40
Implements	100
Three years' expense man and family	750
Three thousand trees at 6c. (120 to the acre)	180
Planting, 2c. each	60
Cultivating, $5 per year for ten years	1,250
Looking after borers for the ten years	500
Total	$2,000

Or say 4,000. Yield of three crops in ten years of average marketable peaches for the 3,000 trees, say 2,000 cases or 6,000 for the three crops at a net price of $1 per case or $6,000 for ten years or $600 per annum.

It seems from these figures that there is money in fruit culture. At any rate those who have tried it have succeeded. We believe that this will be one of the factors in the solution for the south of the problem of hard times. I for one do not believe that relief can come through legislation only. Parliaments and congresses and legislatures may enact, but the great law of supply and demand fixed by the Creator in his arrangement of the economic relations of the human race, is the only law which governs. Money, after all, is a mere medium of exchange, an estimate of values. Let us get the product for exchange; the values upon which to base an estimate, and the money will come and stay and with it prosperity and happiness to all our people. Fruit culture is one of the money obtaining agencies for this southern land, and I think that the sooner our people realize this as a fact the sooner will they begin to improve their condition.

HENRY R. GOETCHIUS.

In Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney. A. L. Beck

GOODE & BECK'S

Real Estate Offers.

TEN ACRES on Central railroad, near three-mile post, station at the front gate; highly improved, with new, modern, first-class, 11-room dwelling, large barn, servant's house, carriage house, fine vineyard, good grass meadow; high, well drained land; electric line to run at the rear; beautiful front on the railroad and county macadamized road; only $15,000, on very liberal terms.
$3,000 FOR 200 feet on Ocmulgee street, near Whitehall, and fronting 120 feet on Wells, with three 3-room houses, renting at $17 monthly; room for several other houses; a bargain one week.
GORDON STREET, West End, lot 57 1-2x200 feet, next to corner of Peeples street, adjoining Mr. Frazier's home, nearly opposite Colonel Evan P. Howell; $2,500.
WINDSOR STREET, lot 50x160 feet, with alley, high and level, near Richardson st., and less than 200 feet from electric line, in first-class neighborhood; $2,500.
RICHARDSON STREET, lot 60x183 feet, corner Windsor street, on car line, very choice; $4,200, on easy payments.
NEAT NEW 5-room cottage, on car line, lot 50x150 feet, to alley; good neighborhood; $3,200.
M'DANIEL STREET, near Whitehall, 247x160 feet, with 7-room brick dwelling; $9,000.
VACANT LOT, 50x177 feet, with side alley, on McDaniel street, near Whitehall; $1,900.
VACANT LOT, near Whitehall, on Ocmulgee street, 50x147 feet; $1,700.
QUEEN STREET, West End, cottage, five rooms; $2,750.
WEST END, corner Peeples and Baugh sts., lot 60x200 feet; at $1,500.
WEST END, lot 50x196 feet, corner Oak and Pearl streets, $1,500; and lot same size next to other, $1,000.
18 1-2 ACRES, fronting 639 feet on Peachtree, this side E. H. Thornton's "Sheik Place," opposite Mrs. Block's, new 11-room dwelling, good new barn, five acres open balance nice oak forest; $25,000, in five equal annual payments.
HIGHLAND AVENUE, lot 60x180 feet, near and 250 feet east of Boulevard; $3,600.
FOREST AVENUE home, neat, new, modern, choice, all city improvements finished, lot 54x114 feet; $4,500, on very liberal terms.
CENTRAL N. FORSYTH street business property, corner lot, at a bargain.
W. PEACHTREE, lot 300x400 feet, east front, level, high, very choice; $21,000.
67x205 FEET, a W. Peachtree corner lot for $3,350.
FORT STREET, 4-room cottage, near North avenue, lot 50x100 feet, $2,000; will exchange for more expensive home.

GOODE & BECK,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

Ware & Owens,

28. Broad Street, Corner of the Bridge.

100 FEET, only two blocks from the Kimball house, $150 per foot.
$5,000—BRCK house, on Garnett street, renting for $46 per month.
$6,000—WHITEHALL street, 9-room residence, near in; lot 52x165 to alley; the ground alone is worth the money.
150x200—W. FAIR street corner, as a special price; the very place to build little houses to rent.
TEN-ACRE corner, on Glenn street; owner is anxious to sell.
$3,500—GEORGIA avenue, 9-room house, lot 40x160, on corner.
100x155—RANDOLPH street, corner, very beautiful; will exchange for renting property or sell cheap for cash.
50x150—HENDRIX avenue, for 20 per cent less than lots on either side are held at.
$3,500 FOR south side property, renting for $60 per month.
WE ARE offering some beautiful homes on Jackson street.
$6,500—FOREST avenue, modern 7-room cottage, on corner lot 50x170.
N. FORSYTH street lot 50 feet front for $350 per foot.
W. HUNTER, W. Mitchell, Ashby and Beckwith street lots, level and shady, for only 10 per cent cash and balance $10 per month.

THE PRETTIEST

Vacant Lot On

Washington Street,

50x193; near in; at a bargain; gas, water pipes and sewerage already provided. Splendidly improved. Address X, Box 192. jan11 dlm

REAL ESTATE SALES.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.

Scott & Liebman's

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

PROPERTY is going to hump now. This is the time to sell. If you have anything to sell, list it with us and we will dispose of it for you.
WE CAN SELL you an elegant piece of central property on N. Forsyth street, two blocks of postoffice. When the Forsyth street bridge is completed it will be worth double the amount now priced at.
SOME OF THE PRETTIEST land on the Peachtree, Richmond and Danville railroad and Decatur road, at Goodwin's crossing, at prices that big money can be made by spring; 5, 10, 20, 25 or 100 acres.
MUST BE SOLD—Two-story, 7-room house, lot 50x160 to alley, on Formwalt street; good neighborhood; reduced to $3,250.
LESS THAN $2,000 per front foot for Whitehall street front, just at Alabama street.
MARIETTA STREET is going right along. Well improved lot, 100 feet front, on Marietta street, on corner running back to railroad, three-quarter mile of carshed; can be bought for $25,000.
$9,000 BUYS big piece of property fronting railroad and two streets, half mile from carshed; big bargain in this. Terms can be made.
$1,000 BUYS 44x125 to alley on Linden ave., near Fort street. Terms reasonable.
$1,500 BUYS beautiful lot 50x198, on Park street, in West End, near the church. Terms easy.
$500 BUYS 50x100 corner on Lee street, West End.
$1,000 BUYS four lots each 40x100, one on corner on Atlanta avenue, dummy line in front, lots front Grant Park.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 23 Peachtree St.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate Real Estate

$425 PER FRONT FOOT, Marietta street 50-foot corner lot, very near in and at exceptional bargain. Keep your eye on Marietta street, for it's surprising the natives, but it still offers the cheapest business property in the city.
$8,400, Marietta street, finely improved store property paying good interest and finely located; only $400 per foot.
$300 per foot, Marietta street, improved corner property with fine outcome.
$3,000, Marietta street, splendid lot, over 100 feet deep and running back to W. and A. R. R. Can't be beat as a bargain. There is more money being made and to be made on Marietta street than on any street that you buy on. Mark what we say.
$7,500, Peachtree street, one of the prettiest lots on the street, over 60x200 in size, and a rare bargain.
$3,750, Courtland avenue, 7-room house, nicely papered, with gas, etc., and pretty lot. In easy walking distance. Best bargain that we have ever had on the street, and it will go in a few days.
We have a lovely tract of nearly 3 acres of land just about one mile from the Kimball house on main drive to Grant Park—Milledge avenue—that is as pretty as a picture, surrounded by 3 streets, beautifully shaded and lies to perfection; just one block off of dummy line and paved street. The price has been $10,000, but it is obliged to be sold in the next 30 days and somebody is going to get a magnificent bargain, for it's got to go and we want an offer. It will subdivide into 12 beautiful lots of fine size.

DECATUR.

We have all kinds of property for sale at Decatur and the adjacent country and can suit anybody.
Office 12 E. Alabama St. Phone 383.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate

I WILL RENT to a good tenant or sell at a bargain, a new 8-room house, with two-acre lot, pretty grove, in Edgewood, on south side of railroad.
TWO SPLENDID CENTRAL rent-paying pieces of property for investment; one at $7,500, one at $8,500. Call for description.
ALL CLASSES of real estate for sale.

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

J. R. MELL. WOODFORD BROOKS.

MELL & BROOKS,

Real Estate Brokers,

Inman Building, South Broad St.

Telephone 554.

SPECIAL.

We are offering at a bargain for a few days 150 acres of land at South Kirkwood. It is only a few yards from the Decatur dummy line, and there are other lines surveyed through the property. Speculators will do well to investigate this at once.

A. J. WEST. H. F. WEST.

A. J. West & Co.

Real Estate and Loans,

11 N. Pryor St., Kimball House

CENTRAL STORE one block from carshed, lot 30x100 feet, in the midst of the finest business houses in Atlanta, $22,500.
IMPROVED lot corner Forsyth and Poplar sts; we are going to sell this; come in at once, if you wish a bargain.
PEACHTREE home, corner lot 70x220 feet to a 20-foot alley; new 10-room modern style residence, $16,500.
PEACHTREE street lot 97x400 feet to Juniper st., $14,500.
INSTALLMENT PLAN—Large lot 65x184 feet, Center st., between Peachtree and Piedmont avenue; low figure and very easy terms.
200 FEET FRONT on R. R., center of city, opposite the roundhouse, $5,000.
MONEY on hand to buy purchase money notes and to loan on Atlanta real estate. A. J. West & Co., Real Estate.

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FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

THE CHILD-QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

How Wilhelmina, of Orange, Looks, Dresses, Plays, Studies and Rules—Her Toys.

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If we republicans do not like kings, we all love children, and the child queen of Holland is a very interesting little personage in herself, and just now she is the fashion. Paris is full of Wilhelmina bonnets, Wilhelmina frocks, Wilhelmina jewels, and all that.

Since in thinking of Holland one thinks of Spain, or should, it is an odd coincidence that both these ancient kingdoms have each a child monarch, and both are governed by queen regents.

The little northern queen has much the best chance of reigning, for, although the Dutch people are very democratic in their tendencies, they are much attached to the house of Orange. And the same



THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

chivalry that prevents the Spanish pretender from agitating against Queen Christina during the king's minority will keep the Hollanders royal to their little queen when she comes to her throne.

Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, princess of Orange Nassau, queen of the Netherlands, is the only living child of William III. Her mother is Emma of Waldeck and Pyrmont, William's second wife. She was born August 31, 1880, and succeeded her father in 1890.

Queen Emma was made regent and guardian of the little queen, as was natural, although the Dutch do not love her too much. The queen regent opens parliament and performs all the duties of the sovereign, signing all state papers in the name of her little daughter, the queen.

By law, the queen will be of age when she is eighteen. She may not marry without the approval of the state's general; she may not be taken out of or leave the country for more than two weeks without the consent of the ministers, although Queen Emma often does take her out for longer stays, much to their annoyance, it is said, for Queen Emma is "stiff-headed," as the Dutch have it, and has her own ideas of a mother's rights.

How the Queen Looks.

Queen Wilhelmina is delicate and small for her age. She has a sweet little face framed in scanty blonde hair, worn brushed back to show the "Orange ear," which, to say the least, is not beautiful, though it may serve its purpose upon the new coinage and postage stamps, where it figures largely, accompanied by a profile of her majesty. She is very like her mother, but the Dutch people are fond of saying she is like her paternal Russian grandmother, Anna Paulovna; she has her father's pale blue eyes and the dazzling complexion of her country, which used to be intensified by her mourning clothes.

How the Queen Dresses.

Aestheticism has not yet reached Holland, at any rate in the matter of dress—children's fashions are old fashions, or so American mothers would think. Therefore, the little queen's dresses are not all that might be desired, and often they are ugly; her father liked to see her at dinner dressed in a costume copied from a portrait of her ancestor, Louise de Coligny, and they say she wears this gorgeous frock with an amusing dignity and grace.

Many of the provinces, too, have presented her with their peasant costumes, most



THE QUEEN AND HER MOTHER.

of them beautiful—all of them quaint. At the Leuwarden races—harddraverijs, they are called—to please the proud Friesians, she appeared in their pretty costume—gold helmet-like cap, with a diamond spray worn across the forehead and diamond pins fastening the helmet to the black under cap; a dark skirt and gaudy jacket with silver fastenings. She wore this unaccustomed finery all day to please the people, and the cap is heavy. At the end of the day she asked to have it taken off—her head ached so—which shows she is learning to endure a lesson all queens have to learn.

It was at these same races that she insisted upon shaking hands with two old peasants who were striving to get a glimpse at her, and were being pushed back by the guard. They asked her: "Are you really our little queen, or are you only a boerrinetje (little peasant)?" She laughed and answered, "Boerrinteje."

The Queen's Governess.

Wilhelmina has no retinue beyond her mother's as yet, but she has an English governess, Miss Saxton Winter, and a surintendente, a Dutch lady, Miss Van de Poll. One or the other of these ladies is always with the queen, and Miss Winter has an especial gift for keeping her at work and happy.

The little girl is addressed as "Mevrouw," (equivalent to madame) by the household, and takes precedence of her mother, sitting at the head of the table, and taking the place d' honneur in the carriage, which is almost always shared by her favorite doll.

The queen regent is careful to keep the tiny mevrouw before the public, and Wilhelmina has as many coner stones to lay and ships to christen as that overworked man, the prince of Wales. Already she has won a name for amiability, so gracefully does she acquit herself of these duties. The other day she won the hearts of all the navy in this wise:

There was a ship to be launched for the royal Dutch mail, and the regent had promised that the queen should launch it and give it her own name. The queen and the regent arrived in Amsterdam from Het Loo in a torrent of rain. The royal party had to be rowed some distance across the harbor. The officers thought it too rough for the little queen to go out; but was she not dressed for the occasion like a sailor should be? She had a little sailor cap with her own and the ship's name upon it in gold on her little blonde head, and a naval cadet's jacket. She saluted the officers, much to their amusement, as she noticed the sailors did, and said, "Come on, mamma, I'm not afraid."

The Little Girl's Palace.

The favorite palace of the Dutch royal family is the chateau of Het Loo, as it was of William I., who spent much of his British subjects' money embellishing the gardens, and who made Hampton court look as much like it as he could. Here in the summer the little queen lives, though sometimes, too, the court goes to Soestdijk—"her kingdom."

In the old and spacious garden park here she is the most absolute monarch of her mother, of Miss Winter, of dolls innumerable, of doves and deer, of six ponies, and, last but not least, of her inseparable companion, her dog, Swell, who gives her all his allegiance, but not much respect. To Swell she is not queen, but playfellow and companion in mischief.

The little lady rises early and breakfasts with her mother. After breakfast lessons begin. Miss Winter teaches her

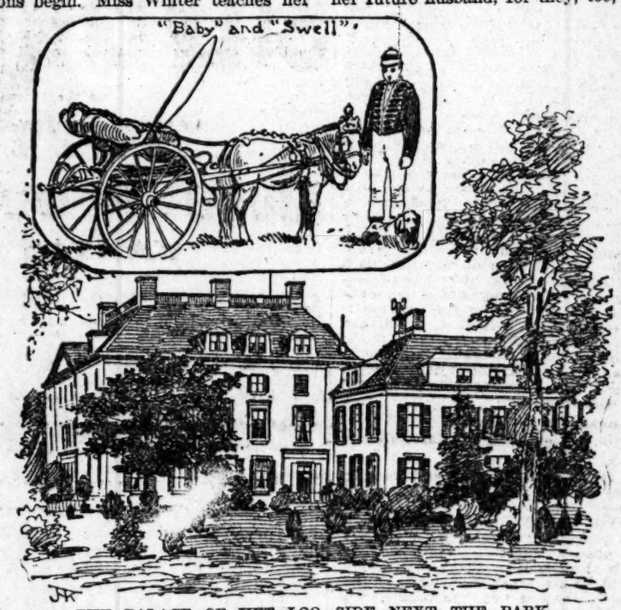


THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE DOLLS.

her mother and dog for companions, and, being a Holland child, of course she skates.

She is a clever little horsewoman, riding her pony, Gryselle, without fear. She drives, too, but only in the park as yet, a four-in-hand team of ponies. In fact, she delights in animals of all sorts. Her last birthday treat was three special performances of Carre's circus (Carre is the Barnum of Holland), to which all the children of the neighborhood and all the palace servants' children were bidden. Her most faithful love, however, is given to Swell and her first pony, Baby.

Sometimes there are little guests invited to stop with her—her little cousins from Bentheim, or the Sax-Weimar children—one of the latter may possibly be her future husband, for they, too, are of



THE PALACE OF HET LOO—SIDE NEXT THE PARK.

English, and, with Miss Van de Poll, superintends her studies. Masters come in from the village to teach other branches just as they go to less exalted people. The queen speaks Dutch well, which is more than her father did, who preferred to speak French always, but under the new regime Dutch is more used at court than formerly, though the court language is still French. Already she speaks equally well Dutch, French, English and German.

As with all children, play is much more to her taste than lessons, but she learns easily. The other day at the Sax-Weimer festivities she was found consoling one of her cousins, who was complaining of hard lessons, by telling him, "I too must learn such a stupid, stupid lot."

She is very fond of music, and has quite a gift, inheriting this taste from her father, who once wrote an opera much praised when it was produced.

Lessons go on all the morning, with the exception of a half hour's rest. Swell in the meantime lies faithfully outside the schoolroom door. His presence inside not conducing to good behavior, but causing his little mistress to be sent to bed before the time, he was banished. But no coaxing can get him away from his place outside. He knows the clock, and if he does not hear the sound of closing books when he should he barks furiously until the door opens and he hears Miss Winter's gentle English voice telling him to be quiet. As well speak to the wind! The little queen has him by the collar, there is a rush, and six feet go tearing down the hall out into the old park, down the green lanes to the lake or chalet, Miss Winter following as best she may.

In the afternoon more lessons. Wilhelmina learns to cook and sew. Her mother is a German, and like all Germans a good helmvrow.

No gymnasiums in Wilhelmina's Kingdom.

Physical training, as we understand it, is not known in Holland. However, everything possible is done to promote the health and happiness of the girl queen, and she is encouraged to play out of doors as much as possible.

The Queen's Playhouse.

The chalet, the queen's playhouse, stands in the middle of the park, furnished sumptuously with tiny furniture. Here the little maid has a retinue of thirty or more dolls of all sizes and conditions.

And how do you think the dolls are punished when they displease the little mother? They are made to bow and bow and bow to an imaginary public, this being, the little queen thinks, the most disagreeable thing she has to do.

The children of the neighboring gentry are invited—not commanded—to come and play with her. They are brought by their nurses at 2 o'clock who return for them at 5, and it speaks well for their entertainment that they delight to go.

The children are instructed to call the Queen Mevrouw. The papers reported that she cried the first time she did so, but, on the contrary, the truth is that she laughed and thought it a good joke.

To the chalet she brings all her little guests, and they play at housekeeping, and the little queen stipulates that she must be the servant, feeling, perhaps, already the weight of her crown.

About the chalet she has her own vegetable and flower gardens, in which she digs and plants under the supervision of the head gardener; and quite proud she is when her foster mother comes to see her to give her fruit and flowers of her own growing. And surely it is a graceful thought of the queen's mother that this peasant foster mother when she comes finds not a queen child, but a peasant child, dressed exactly like herself in costume.

Near the chalet there are swings and merry-go-rounds, and a little boat is moored on the lake near by, in which she is very fond of being rowed, with

HENRIETTE HITCHCOCK.

AN INDIAN'S GRATITUDE.

By Lieutenant F. P. Fremont.

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There was a boy living in Arizona in the 70's, when the Apaches were as often on the war path as not, and this boy had one of the oddest experiences that came to any one in that era of peril and death.

We will call the boy Jim; it was not his name, but as he is living yet I do not feel privileged to give his real name.

No place was free from the raids of the savages, and the little settlement where the boy lived was often spoken of as one of those that would surely be raided some day.

It was one of those numerous outposts that sprung up, even in the most dangerous localities, wherever pay-rock or pay-dirt was to be found in mining countries. It was near the head of a narrow gulch, not far from the "placers" that made the residents willing to risk their lives.

A few Indians lived in and around the village, earning an occasional dollar or two when they brought in deer and other game for sale. Their coming and going attracted no attention. Their hunting was in itself an alibi. Later the part they played became known, and the hunters were found to have been spies acting under the orders of one of the most celebrated Apache chiefs.

One of these Indians had made friends with Jim, who was at that time helping in the kitchen of one of the boarding houses. This Indian, known as "Charley," had a long illness, and was in consequence prevented from following his usual vocation of hunting. He came near starving, and was kept from actual want only by Jim's kindness, who took it upon himself to provide for him; and the young cook was rather chagrined when, on his recovery, Charley disappeared, and was not seen or heard of for a long time.

One evening a strange, horrible commotion seized the settlement; dim figures rushed to and fro, violent noises blended with occasional shots, then shrill screams and dull groans died away, and by the light of some of the burning houses the Indian raiders pillaged the others.

The first that Jim realized of the uproar was the sudden appearance of "Charley" in the kitchen. The next mement he became conscious of a dull pain in his head, and that "Charley" was urging him to get on his feet and go with him. In a moment more he was made to understand that the settlement was on fire, that every warrior was loaded with what he had selected from the devastated houses, and that of all the whites only he remained alive.

"Charley" loaded him with his own plunder and drove him along the trail; in a few words he cautioned him not to speak, or to stop unless he had permission.

"If you do we will kill you," was the matter-of-fact way in which "Charley" concluded his instructions. "I save you this time, no more." Afterwards Jim learned that "Charley" had stipulated with the Indians that his life should be spared on account of the care that he had given him when he was sick.

As he was being driven along the trail by his captors, Jim almost wished that they had killed him outright, for they marched swiftly and steadily until nearly morning. Just as he had determined that he would stop and be killed rather than try to force his overtaxed strength any further, a halt was made, and the party concealed themselves in a narrow gulch. They were now out of the range of country penetrated by even the most adventurous "prospectors," but from the care with which they hid themselves and their trail, one would have supposed they were in the heart of the settled portion of Arizona.

Jim threw himself down as soon as he got "Charley's" permission, and fell into a dead sleep. When he awoke it was near sunset, and he was very hungry, but there was no food for him that night. Instead, as soon as it was noticed that he was awake the Indians crowded around him, and if "Charley" had not come up opportunely, Jim would not have lasted long under the "baiting" he was receiving.

The abusive treatment ended by their tying the scalp of the woman who had kept the boarding house in which he had cooked to his own head; they arranged the long black hair in the Indian fashion, threatening at the same time to instantly kill him if he attempted to take it off.

That night the journey was resumed, and before morning the band had arrived at their destination.

The life that Jim led the next few days was sarcely worth living. Now that the warriors had rejoined their families, the women and children exercised their ingenuity in worrying him until his strength gave out, and then "Charley," in a moment of compassion, set him to watching the stolen cattle and horses that grazed near the camp.

Now he was free from the constant maltreatment of the squaws and children. But the hope of escape did not come to him. He knew he would not have the faintest chance of evading the watch that the Indians maintained.

He passed the time herding the stock and dwelling on the scenes of the night when the settlement was raided; when evening came, the cattle were driven into a ravine near camp, and the boy was free to steal something to eat if he could find it, and avoid maltreatment at the hands of any idle savage as best he might.

Day followed day, and only brought him the settled conviction that no aid could reach him. His own red hair, now grown long and unkempt, mingled grotesquely with the longer black locks of the scalp that still crowned him, and the square cut bang across his forehead, Apache fashion, showed more red than black. His clothing was in rags, and hat he had none. His outlook was worse than ever, for "Charley" had gone away to show himself at the agency in order to draw his rations and figure as one of the good Indians whose whereabouts was known and character above reproach.

One afternoon Jim sat on the hot hillside, gazing out over miles of desolate country, when suddenly a feeling of despair prompted him to try to escape. Looking around, he saw nobody looking, and in a careless manner he moved down the rock-strewn slope. Resting awhile, he kept a sharp watch.

Again he went a few steps down the mountain, and then his hopes were dashed. There, not twenty feet below, was the head of an Apache rising from behind a rock, and pointing directly at Jim was the muzzle of a rifle.

For a moment Jim stood still. Then, feeling that he had been detected in an attempt to escape, and that sudden death was preferable to the punishment that would be awarded to him, he rallied his energies to fight for his life:

At that instant the Apache spoke:

"Sit down."

Jim stood stock still, his mouth wide open.

"Sit down," ordered the Apache sternly.

Jim obeyed, and a moment later the Apache passed him so quickly and quietly that it seemed as if a shadow had swept by; looking back to the rock that the Apache had left, Jim saw another in his place behind it; after that he saw no more, for stretched on the ground and crying like a baby, the boy let the scouts lead the soldiers past him unheeded. The look that assured him, the Apaches wore the United States uniform and were friendly scouts, broke the control that he had been obliged to exert since that night when he alone of all in the settlement was left alive.

Soon a single rifle-shot, followed by an irregular volley announced that the work of retribution had commenced, and when, that evening, in the security of the soldiers' camp, Jim related his story, he wore his own hair only and the owners of the other had been avenged.

Whether "Charley" had told at the agency the story of a white captive in the rocks and betrayed the hiding place of the raiders, Jim could not learn, but how else he in his Alpache dress was spared on the mountain, he never has been able to understand.



POINTED DIRECTLY AT JIM WAS THE MUZZLE OF A RIFLE.

THE ABORIGINAL SHOEMAKER.

Native Footmen of the American Indians, the Japanese, Chinese, East Indians, Etc.

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Many millions of people do not wear shoes at all; notable among these are the Amazon armies of the king of Dahomey, who charge barefooted through thickets of horrid African throns.

There are other millions who merely strap a sole, or sandal of leather or fibre to the foot. Here is where the aboriginal shoemaker begins work. Among our Indians and Eskimo the duty of tanning leather and making boots falls nearly always upon the women.



An Indian chief once said as he offered finely-beaded moccasins for 5 cents a pair, "Buffalo hide plenty; women make moccasins when have nothing else to do." The Eskimo women sews boots with bone needle and sinew by the dim light of a stone lamp, and wears out her teeth creasing the soles.

The Navajo Indian makes fine boots and moccasins, using bone and iron needles; making the gala dance shoes of buckskin is not the least part of his trade. The dance moccasins, nearly a yard in length, have long pointed toes and heels. They are marked "rights" and "lifts" by a foot painted on each shoe. The seams are reddened with ochre, because otherwise, they say, the maker would have sore eyes. The toes of these shoes are stuffed with straw, and in the dance makes marks in the dust like the trail of a snake.

The Apaches make a curious round toe to their mocasins, which is said to press down the sharp cactus spines and keep them from piercing the foot.

In America the aboriginal women wear the boots and the men the shoes. This is because the women's moccasins and leggings are in one piece, while the men wear them separately.

The Indian tanner must do his work before the shoemaker can begin. He strips the hide from a deer with his

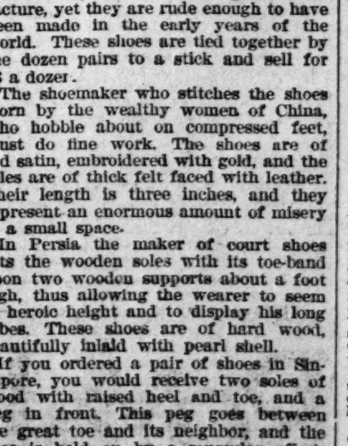


bowie knife and soon has pliable buckskin; this, with rawhide for soles, sinew for stitching and an awl or so, is all the Indian Crispin needs for his outfit.

There are almost as many fashions in footgear as of headdress. If we bear in mind that climate and the material which can be used for shoes have as much to do in producing the different forms of shoes as the tastes of mankind, we have a clue to the varieties that have sprung up. For instance, the sandal is due to a hot climate, and the man wants to protect his foot from the hot ground and keep it cool by bearing the upper portion at the same time.

The wooden shoe began in damp, muddy places where leather rots; and boots, no doubt, sprang up in cold climates. This is a good example of the fact that such humble things as shoes may help to solve some of the questions in the history of the race.

When we speak of the shoemaker, we think of the one who works in leather; but the foot wrappings and trappings in the national museum show that the shoemaker must be tanner, furrier, wood-



carver, carpenter, inlayer, weaver, painter, metal worker and decorative artist.

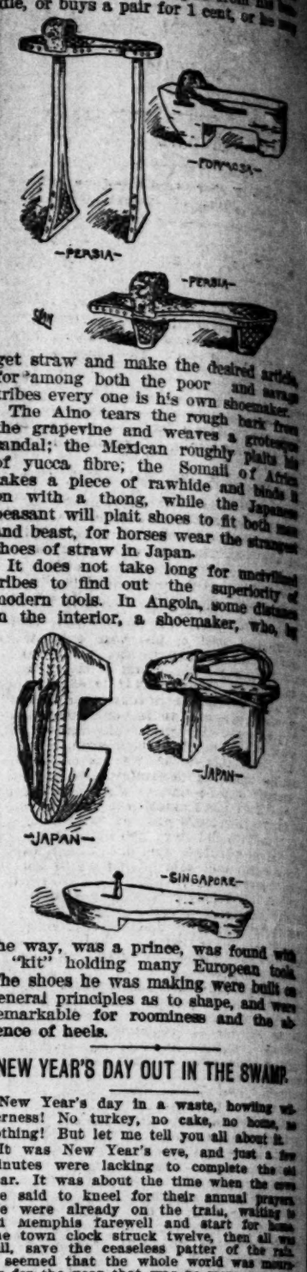
Thousands of "wooden shoon" are worn in the United States, most of them made in Michigan. Though these soft basswood shoes, cut out with queer shaped Dutch tools, are not an aboriginal manufacture, yet they are rude enough to have been made in the early years of the world. These shoes are tied together by the dozen pairs to a stick and sell for $3 a dozen.

The shoemaker who stitches the shoes worn by the wealthy women of China, who hobble about on compressed feet, must do fine work. The shoes are of red satin, embroidered with gold, and the soles are of thick felt faced with leather. Their length is three inches, and they represent an enormous amount of misery in a small space.

In Persia the maker of court shoes sets the wooden soles with its toe-band upon two wooden supports about a foot high, thus allowing the wearer to seem of heroic height and to display his long robes. These shoes are of hard wood, beautifully inlaid with pearl shell.

If you ordered a pair of shoes in Singapore, you would receive two soles of wood with raised heel and toe, and a peg in front. This peg goes between the great toe and its neighbor, and the shoe is held on by a muscular effort. The Japanese shoe carpenter also knows this trick of holding the shoe on. He cuts out a block of soft kiri wood several inches high, cuts off and gouges out a portion below to make the shoe lighter, thus forming a high heel. He fits on a layer of plaited straw for an insole and puts on a V-shaped yoke that can be caught by the great toe. Japanese stockings are divided like mittens on this account.

If the Korean travelers' shoes wear out, he takes another pair from his girdle, or buys a pair for 1 cent, or he may



get straw and make the desired article, for among both the poor and savage tribes every one is his own shoemaker.

The Aino tears the rough bark from the grapevine and weaves a grotesque sandal; the Mexican roughly plaits his of yucca fibre; the Somali of Africa takes a piece of rawhide and binds it on with a thong, while the Japanese peasant will plait shoes to fit both man and beast, for horses wear the strangest shoes of straw in Japan.

It does not take long for uncivilized tribes to find out the superiority of modern tools. In Angola, some distance in the interior, a shoemaker, who, by the way, was a prince, was found with a "kit" holding many European tools. The shoes he was making were built on general principles as to shape, and were remarkable for roominess and the absence of heels.

NEW YEAR'S DAY OUT IN THE SWAMP.

New Year's day in a waste, howling wilderness! No turkey, no cake, no home, no nothing! But let me tell you all about it.

It was New Year's eve, and just a few minutes were lacking to complete the old year. It was about the time when the elves are said to kneel for their annual prayers. We were already on the train, waiting to bid Memphis farewell and start for home. The town clock struck twelve, then all was still, save the ceaseless patter of the rain. It seemed that the whole world was mourning for the year that was no more.

But soon came the time to depart, and with one last farewell look we turned our backs on Memphis; but, alas, not forever! A wise providence has hidden from us the future, and who, with sight so empowered, would pierce the mystic veil?

On the car were a crowd of happy, go-lucky young fellows, a poor woman whose husband had died recently and left her the care of five young children; a jolly old grandmother, who had taken her two little grandsons on a pleasure trip, and was going back to her home in Huntsville; a pretty school girl, who expected to spend New Year's day with her grandmother; several persons who kept themselves in the background, and last, but not by any means least, a young man who was to take upon himself the matrimonial halter next morning at 10 o'clock. All of these started out with bright hopes for the new year, and rainbow-tinted visions of glorious dinners floating in an atmosphere of perfect bliss.

On we sped through the mist and the rain. Drowsy and dreamy, we listened to the roaring and rushing of the train until suddenly it ceased. Fully aroused by that lost feeling that comes from a sudden stillness, we wondered what had happened. We were duly informed by one of those walking encyclopedias that grace every assembly, however small. The rain and the river had joined in a conspiracy against us. We were surrounded on every side by water several feet deep, rails were floating about, and it was dangerous to proceed until daylight. But who minded waiting for daylight? That was not long.

Daylight came, and with it a keen comprehension of what the Prophet Jeremiah meant by the abomination of desolation. "Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink." Part of the track washed away in front, and the trestle behind us almost gone. Out of the water rose the trees, waving their bare arms as if to mock our misery. One lonely woodpecker stopped just in sight and then flew slowly away. A group of partridges ran about on the only island that appeared in this ocean.

On the other side we watched some cows that were swimming towards home.

The hours dragged by. Breakfast time came but no breakfast. The prisoners pretended to enjoy the joke immensely and made many facetious remarks. "Oh, we are just running about after that rabbit," said one, as the train moved backward then forward. Another kept guard at the door lest alligators should intrude. Another searched the paper to find a bill of fare. All grew weaker as dinner time approached and the rosy visions took their flight. We were bewildered. Even the man who rode his horse backward and begged to be informed whether he was "comin' or a-goin'?" The conductor was asked the how, when and where, until he fain would have quoted from a certain celebrated genius:

"Whar'm I gwine? All de time askin' me whar I'm gwine! I'm gwine whar I'm gwine, that's whar I'm gwine!"

But matters reached a crisis when the girl who was going to spend the day with her grandmother walked down the aisle with a banana and an orange. All eyes brightened, all looks were fixed intent. When she handed them to a friend, the young men whose buoyant spirits had stood every other test, collapsed—not a head was visible. One revived, however, and asked for the peeling.

The time had come when patience ceased to be a virtue. Some of the men took possession of the handcar and we watched them pass away through the water back to the station for dinner. The water rippled away from the wheels and the rail gleamed for a moment and disappeared, like a serpent gliding in and out.

Meanwhile, providence was watching over those left behind, and sending ravens of the human form to feed them. Far off in the country homes the negroes had heard of the waiting train. One chicken after another kicked against fate and gave up the ghost. Baskets were filled with aged roosters perfectly cooked, pork that didn't believe in being lean and old-fashioned corn dodgers—all off they started, those scheming monopolists.

One poor negro, riding a mule through the swamp, was thrown off and sought refuge in the same tree. Basket and provisions floated away. Another negro reached the train and grinned with delight as he watched the lunches disappear. Even the coffee that tasted like medicine received in its welcome the warmth that was otherwise lacking. One lady remarked, "Uncle, aren't you sorry to see us in so much trouble?" "I ain't a-keerin'," he cheerfully replied.

The physical man was refreshed and the spiritual took for its motto, "O be joyful." When told that we were going back to Memphis that night and try it again on another road, the sufferers were jubilant. The fussy old grandmother thus held forth: "I knew I'd be punished for traveling on the Lord's day. But if the Lord will just get me out of here, I'll never do it again. He has been good to us, and let's all be thankful. It's a lot better to be on the train than in the water. I heard about a man that had to stay in a place like this four days and nights. Our blessings are numerous, we must thank the Lord."

The poor old widow, who was afraid to speak aloud, scolded in a whisper and slapped each one of the children—and everybody was happy.

The sun shone out and soon reclined on crimson cushions. The lady-moon looked down on a calm and peaceful scene. Then we started back to Memphis. Nine miles of time traveling through the water, followed by a rapid run, and we were there. The girl who had spent the day in the swamp, instead of being at her grandmother's, stepped out and walked slowly home. The important young man had already telegraphed the bride expectant that he would get there when the train did. The train was soon on another track, we left Memphis for the last time, and the first day of the new year passed away.

LOIE WATKINS.

ABOUT WRITERS.

Romantic Career of the Editor of the Cosmopolitan.

MARION CRAWFORD'S PUBLICATIONS

A Boston Poetess—Richard Harding Davis and His New Play—Frank Stockton's First Work of Fiction.

New York, January 20.—The January number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine is interesting because it marks the beginning of a distinct era in the success of this publication. When, about five years ago, John Brisben Walker purchased it, the prediction was general that he had made a mistake and would only add to the already large sum of money that had been sunk in the effort to establish it. But Mr. Walker succeeded where his predecessors had failed. After long effort and the expenditure of more than $200,000, he has at last succeeded in putting the magazine upon a paying basis.

The career of a man who can accomplish this feat is worth noting, and Mr. Walker's history is quite as romantic as might be expected. About fifteen years ago he was an editor in Washington with an assured competence, most of which had come to him by inheritance. By a stroke of ill luck, however, his whole fortune was swept away and he found himself a poor man. He borrowed $1,000, left Washington with his wife and his large family of small children, went to the west, engaged in land speculation and in ten years became a millionaire. He is said at the present time to be worth about $2,000,000. No sooner was his fortune accumulated than his restless disposition made him determined to come east. He wished to figure in the literary life of either the metropolis or the hub, and though he was essentially a business man, he determined to transfere himself into an editor. After coming from New York and lookink over the field he went to the Scribners and offered to buy their magazine, but they respectfully declined his proposition. He put his hands in his pockets and said: "Oh, I've got money enough." They still refused. Then he turned his attention to The Atlantic Monthly. Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin, however, demanded for their historic magazine a larger price than Mr. Walker considered it was worth, so he turned his face away from Bostoan.

For several years The Cosmopolitan had been leading a precarious existence. The various capitalists with an ambition to shine as patrons of literature, who had contributed freely to his support, wearied of this pastime after a while, as the returns were quite out of proportion to their investment. The losses which they sustained would, if calculated, undoubtedly amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Walker saw in the ill-fated periodical the opportunity that he desired. He succeeded in purchasing it for a very small sum, and he determined by advertising it lavishly and appealing solely to the middle-class of readers (the largest class, by the way), to force it into popularity. His advertising has been bold, skillful and eminently successful. His methods may best be illustrated by the well-known trip undertaken by Miss Elizabeth Bisland, of The Cosmopolitan staff in competition with Miss Nellie Bly, of The New York World. Though Miss Bisland failed to outrun her rival in the race around the globe, the extensive advertising which her undertaking gave the magazine did much to attract to it the attention of the public.

But the boldest advertising scheme undertaken by Mr. Walker—perhaps the boldest ever undertaken by the editor of a magazine—was his engaging at the beginning of last year William Dean Howells as his associate in the editorial management. That it was a distinct advertising scheme to one familiar with the inner workings of The Cosmopolitan doubts. It was carefully planned and kept from the public until the time was ripe for its announcement, and then the announcement was made in such a dramatic fashion that it attracted the attention of the whole country. The fact that Mr. Howells should become connected with such a popular publication after his association with such magazines as The Atlantic and Harper's surprised every one, especially those literary men in New York who were familiar with Mr. Walker and his methods. At the time an author of New York predicted that the connection between the two men would not last more than three months; curiously enough it lasted just three months. Mr. Walker has taken pains to announce in the press that his severance of his relations with Mr. Howells was due simply to the fact that Mr. Howells's literary work absorbed him so completely that he was unable to perform editorial duties; but it is now known on good authority that Mr. Howells was so hampered in his editorial work by Mr. Walker that he felt obliged to withdraw from it. It is said that before Mr. Howells had been connected with the magazine one month Mr. Walker politely informed him that he "lacked the editorial faculty."

Mr. Crawford, when I called on him, was busily engaged in dictating to a stenographer. "I'm going to deliver a speech before the Catholic union in Boston," he said "before about 1,000 people, I believe, and I'm hard at work on it. They've paid me the compliment of asking me, and I'm much gratified. I'm a Catholic myself. I was converted when I was about twenty-three years old. I'm going to tell the Catholics what fine men the Irishmen are. My father, Thomas Crawford, was an Irishman, and my mother a New Englander of the old school. So you see I'm a queer combination."

I have been very much amused by the newspaper comments on the translatioin by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, the Boston poet, of Dumas's "Demi Monde," "The Crust of Society," which is now being played at the Union Square theater. Several critics have tried to display their perspicuity by declaring that they could see in the work evidences of Miss Guiney's own skill as a writer, and one critic even went so far as to declare that some of the cleverest speeches were undoubtedly her own. I happen to have heard Miss Guiney say that she made only a careful translation of the piece and added not a line to it. I mention this not to detract from Miss Guiney's ability, for which I have the highest admiration, but simply in order to tell the truth about the matter. Miss Guiney's genius for using the English language, however, has done much to give strength to the translation, but she has such a horror of spurious glory that I know she would not care to receive more credit than is her due. Personally she is one of the most delightful of the younger group of American writers. About thirty years old, slight and dark, full of activity, alert of mind and body, with a keen Irish wit—the inheritance of her father, the late Colonel Guiney, of the Ninth regiment—she is as remote from the conventional type of literary woman, a type, by the way, that is growing rarer and rarer, as can be imagined. Some time ago, when an authors' reading was being planned in Boston, Miss Guiney was asked to read from her poems. It happened that the reading was to be given in Miss Allen's gymnasium in Boston. Miss Guiney, who is as fond of out-door sports as she is of Elizabethan poetry, and who has a horror of posing in public as a literateur, declares that she "would much rather walk the tight rope" for the audience.

However, The Cosmopolitan has undoubtedly profited by Mr. Howells's connection with it and its circulation has reached 150,000 copies. Mr. Walker celebrated this event by constructing an establishment where his magazine is printed, bound and delivered to the public under his own supervision. Both he and his periodical are interesting examples of what may be accomplished in New York city through money and shrewd advertising. Mr. Walker has conducted his editorial department on a most economical basis, for, though he is known to have paid Mr. Howells at the rate of $16,000 a year, this salary ran for only three months and the salaries of his subordinates are by no means in proportion to it.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Miss Elizabeth Bisland, to whom is due in a large measure the success of the magazine, has retired from active editorial work and is now the wife of Frederick Wetmore, a successful New York lawyer. Miss Bisland, however, has not abandoned all literary work and her pen is still busy with articles and stories. Two of her younger sisters, by the way, have since she won success in literature, followed her example, come to New York and are now actively engaged in lucrative literary work. The youngest sister, however still lives with her mother in the family homestead in New Orleans.

F. Marion Crawford, though he expected to do comparatively little writing during his visit in this country this winter, has been so besieged with generous offers for contributions from his pen by editors and publishers that he is kept constantly at work. Like the late Anthony Trollope, he has the faculty of writing at all times and under all conditions. He thinks nothing of rising from his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning and turning out several hundred words—possibly a whole chapter—of a new novel. He is altogether the most prolific of modern story tellers. At present he has two novels in manuscript, both of which will soon appear. He is also hard at work on the second of two essays on the art of novel-writing, one of which has already appeared in an American magazine and the other is soon to be published in the same periodical. These are to be made into a booklet, handsomely bound by the Macmillans, who, by the way, are now the sole publishers of his books, for Mr. Crawford has just bought from Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin the American rights, which they held on two or three of his stories. "My relations with my publishers," he said to me the other day, "are perfectly satisfactory. I have none of the proverbial hatred of the writer for the publishing guild No, my business arrangements are not on the royalty plan. Life is too short and art is too long for mathematical calculations. The Macmillans pay me a lump sum for each of my novels before it is published, and I resign to them all rights." Mr. Crawford showed the scheme of his latest novel, "Don Orsino," arranged on a large square piece of cardboard. The chapters were numbered consecutively in figures and opposite each figure was a line or two summarizing the chief incident to be described in the chapter. The back of the cardboard was filled with what looked like mystic columns of figures. I asked Mr. Crawford what they meant. "Oh," he said, with a laugh, "they are merely the numbers of each of the chapters. I kept adding the chapters up as I went along. Just see how curiously alike the numbers are." I looked and saw that nearly every chapter contained about 5,200 words. Some of them did not vary more than ten in number.

The number of authors who are turning their attention to the stage at the present time is rather unusual. This is doubtless due to the distinct encouragement given them to enter the field of the drama by the "Theater of Arts and Letters," recently founded in New York. The first performance given by this organization was a distinct disappointment; but it is possible that the others may be more successful. The next one, which is soon to be given, will introduce new plays by Richard Harding Davis and Frank Stockton. Mr. Davis's play will be a dramatization of one of his most successful stories, "The Other Woman." Mr. Davis, by the way, is probably one of the most widely discussed literary men in America at the present time. His success has been phenomenal. It has been not unlike the success of Byron and the more recent, but no less romantic, success of Marion Crawford. He almost literally awoke shortly after the publicatoin of his first magazine story, "Gallagher," in Scribner's, and found himself famous. Since that time he has established himself as one of the most popular of our short-story writers, and his sudden rise from the position of reporter on The New York Sun to the editorship of Harper's Weekly further enhanced the brilliancy of his career. I have heard from those who know Mr. Davis's family that this rise was not due solely to Mr. Davis's ability, but that the element of personal influence entered into it, for both his father and mother had been intimate with the Harper family for many years. It is amusing to hear the discussion of Mr. Davis among the younger literary men of New York. Their comments upon him are by no means favorable. His friends might say that this fact was due to jealousy. There is, moreover, a certain eminently successful writer of New York who long ago ceased to be a member of the younger set, and whose ambition in life seems to point out to a deluded public the inaccuracies of Mr. Davis's stories. Mr. Davis certainly is inaccurate when he speaks of the chime of bells on the "Little Church Around the Corner," for this church has no chimes, and his recent story in Harper's, describing a certain queer proceeding at Zapata City, is certainly riddled with inaccuracies. But his indifference to the truth of some of the mechanical details of his work seems not to affect the popularity of his stories, for his collection of sketches, many of them newspaper sketches, dashed off hurriedly in the pressure of editorial work for The New York Sun and published under the title of "Van Biber, and Other Stories," went out of print several days before the Christmas sale was over.

I heard the other day a story of the circumstances of the way in which Frank Stockton happened to write his first piece of fiction. As, so far as I know, it has never been published, it is worth while repeating it here. One night, when Stockton was a mere lad, his parents had a distinguished visitor at their table. Their dessert consisted of an enormous pumpkin pie of the old-fashioned kind, with the crust on top. Its appearance on the table caused a titter among the youthful Frank and his brother and sisters. This titter rapidly developed into laughter, and the children, seeing the eagle eye of their mother glaring at them covertly, and fearing that they could not contain themselves, one by one asked to be excused. Soon after they left the table the pie was cut and to the horror of the hostess the inside was discovered to consist of cold oatmeal. It seems that young Frank, who cherished a passion for pumpkin pies, had stolen the inside and replaced it with oatmeal. This incident took such a hold upon his imagination that he wrote it out in the form of a story.

I have been surprised not to hear any conspicuous mention of Edgar Fawcett in connection with the "Theater of Arts and Letters," for Mr. Fawcett has already won his spurs not only as a novelist but as a dramatist as well. One of his plays, "A False Friend," was one of the greatest successes of the palmy days of the Union Square Theater Stock Company. Moreover, Mr. Fawcett has for a long time been trying to dispose of manuscript play with a very strong part for an actress. His experience as a writer for the stage would undoubtedly save him from the amateurishness which characterizes Mr. Stimson's piece produced by the new organization a few weeks ago. Mr. Fawcett is one of those writers who has been as indefatigable a spinner as the spider, and he has published so much and so much that has been unworthy of him that he has lost his grip upon many of his former readers. He is, however, capable of fine work and his splendid achievement of a few years ago is a good endorsement for his present untried dramatic effort.

Bad Sign for a Kentuckean.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle.

United States was always poor and in debt, tuckian of another, who had just returned from Colonel Frankfort's sick room.

"The colonel is a very sick man, sah. I saw him swallow a glass of water given him Many business men can understand this

WOMEN INVESTORS.

How Some of Them Have Speculated in Securities.

THE WILES OF THE PROMOTERS

Shares, Bonds and Mortgages, Safe and Unsafe—Can an Income Be Securely Increased?—Interesting to Women.

Some years ago, in a city not far from New York, a firm, which may be called Lever & Bolt, decoded to make a change in their business. They had grown well-to-do in manufacturing, let us say, furniture. They announced that oweing to the advancing years of the senior partner, he was fifty-two and hearty for his age, and to the desire of many friends to acquire an interest in their long established and thriving concern, they had concluded to resolve it into a joint stock company. Mr. Lever as long as heaven might continue him in health and strength, would retain his post at the rudder, Mr. Bolt aiding him, as always, to the best of his ability. Disclosing the gains of the past, they went on to show how handsome the profits were likely to be for the future. They stated how many shares had been applied for, and added that this golden opportunity for investors was to be seized only by those who shunned delay. The uncommonly winning prospectus was widely circulated among people of moderate and small means, including, of course, a good many women. The bait took. In a few days all the shares which Messrs. Lever & Bolt offered were subscribed for and the new company was launched. Its business flourished, or seemed to flourish, so well the first year that a dividend of 8 per cent was paid; the next year, with a less favorable balance sheet, it was 6 per cent; the third year it dwindled to 4 per cent and after that no dividend was ever distributed. Last spring bankruptcy supervened and it came out that Lever & Bolt had scarcely any of the stock. In selling out to the company they had accepted a good many shares, but to retain them they had not agreed. Confidently recommending them to their friends in the dividend years they had quietly disposed of all but a trifling amount. The buyers included two widows on narrow means, and a poor old spinner whose loss brought her to penury. On examination it became as plain as day that the sale of their business to the company had been highly advantageous to Lever & Bolt. It had taken place when their equipment of antiquated machinery was beginning to tell against them in the fight with competitors. They had taken the cream off their opportunity as manufacturers, and delivered to their successors only the skim milk.

Safety Is Cardinal.

The case of the Lever & Bolt Company is typical of hundreds of joint stock enterprises which year by year appeal to women with a little capital, tempting them most insidiously to transgress the first and cardinal rule of investing, that of safety. It may be that a woman has, say $10,000 invested so as to yield $400 or $500 a year. How pleasant it would be to get half as much more, and what might not be done with twice as much. Then, indeed, could skimping be exchanged for comfort. Then could there be a summer trip to the seashore, or in the winter an early escape to the sunshine of Florida or California. Or the thought might suggest itself how a son or nephew could be sent to college out of the augmented income, lifting and broadening his whole life career. Yet, however alluring the wiles of the professional promoter, they must, by women at least, be inflexibly resisted. Men in the active pursuit of affairs may retrieve a loss of capital but in the case of a woman such a loss is usually irreparable, and may entail absolute privation.

Joint Stock Enterprises.

Nevertheless, business is more and more assuming the joint stock form, and it will not do to confuse the bubbles floated by swindlers with the solid enterprises managed by men of high character and ability. Of these enterprises by far the most important, of course, are the railroads. Of railroad shares, as of some other things, only the best are good. About one-third the capital represented in the railroads in the United States—about $3,000,000,000—pays to its owners no return whatever; striking testimony this to the fact that many roads have been built not in response to a sound commercial demand, but simply because money was to be made out of building them. But where a railroad has paid dividends regularly for two years, and its management is able, cautious and largely interested in the stock, the shares are among the safest investment to be had. Yet even here it is well to heed the old advice not to carry all one's eggs in one basket. For some reason, not to be foreseen, a railroad of the best class may fail to pay its dividend for a year or even longer. A good plan, therefore, is to distribute investments among two or more railroads; and, for the same reasons, to buy more than one kind of security, choosing perhaps some shares in a well-managed national bank. The chance of some loss is hereby increased, but the chance of a total loss is in the same degree diminished.

In the difficult matter of selecting investments of stock it is as true as ever that high interest implies poor security. When the element of speculation is absent, the broad competitions of the investing public in establishing differences in price distinctly point to differences in value. Two stocks may each be paying 5 per cent a year, and while one is quoted as 93, the other brings 103. The 10 per cent extra is paid for by higher capacity in management; or greater stability in the company's business; or, perhaps, for prospects of additional gains in the future.

When an investment even safer than that in the shares of leading railroads is demanded, it may be advisable to buy the bonds issued by the same concerns. Here, as always, caution is necessary.

The railroads whose bonds are to be considered should be of the very first rank, paying dividends regularly on their common stock. Otherwise, a woman holding railroad bonds may, through the sleight-of hand known as reorganization, be obliged to accept $80 for each $100 invested, with the promise of 4 per cent interest on the $80 instead of the original 5 or 6 per cent on the $100.

Besides the bonds of substantial railroads there are always to be had the bonds of municipalities—these, however, sometimes paying a very low rate indeed. In 1888 New York bought extensively parks at the northern limits of the city, doing it with bonds bearing but 2 1-2 per cent, and these brought a small premium. But all cities do not enjoy the high credit of New York. Memphis, that she might repudiate her debt, surrendered her charter, and ceased to be an organized city. Sovereign states, too, have sullied their honor by breaking faith with their creditors. And although of late years this form of dishonesty has become rare the absolute trustworthiness of a municipal or state bond should never be taken for granted. Whatever the nature of a bond, it should be registered, that is, be made payable to the owner. In case of loss or theft a duplicate from the issuing company can be obtained with but little trouble.

Why Interest Falls.

There is one question in the purchase of the best bonds, or other securities, which is very apt to puzzle and dismay a woman seeking not only a safe investment but as large an income as possible. Why is it that prices are so high, higher today than ever before? The inquirer has only to go to the nearest factory to have some light thrown on this question. In a cotton mill she will find that the operatives by means of new and improved machinery spin and weave nearly twice as much cotton as was possiblle twenty years ago. In a paper mill the machinery not only works with a new efficiency, but turns to account cheap wood pulp instead of the costly rags used a generation since. And so in all other branches of manufacture, the result being that products of all kinds—shoes and furniture as well as cloth and paper—are enormously multiplied in quantity. Thus new capital is in constant and evermore rapid creation, and when seeking investment it has to be satisfied with a lower rate of interest than was formerly paid. Hence a stock or bond which five years ago stood at 105 may today, without change in its rate of return, stand at 115.

Where Profits Fall and Rise.

While the rate of interest tends in the main steadily to fall, the rate of profit in ordinary business, wherever free competition prevails, tends to keep it company. In enterprises more or less exempt from competition profits may steadily rise. In a community where a company supplying water has a monopoly charter, a growing dividend attends a growing population. The railroads running through the principal streets of a city more than share in the city's prosperity, for as the city extends, even more does traffic, as a rule, expand. Speaking generally it would seem that the electric roads which are doing so much to develop broad suburban areas, and to knit together villages and towns, may prove very desirable investments.

Before the advent of electric lighting the gas companies earned profits which constantly rose. They still hold their own pretty well against their menacing rival and they may yet find as good a field in providing fuel and motive power as once they enjoyed in exclusively furnishing light. The more generally electric lighting is adopted in a community the cheaper is the service, a fact not to be lost sight of in considering the competition between gas and electric illumination. In more than one city there has been a combination of gas and electric interests, a significant movement.

In a variety of industries, once competitive, the very magnitude of operation has led the way to more or less exemption from competition. Because profits in, let us say, sugar refining were very small when competition in this line was free. The only plan to make a refinery worth the running was to have its output very large. Hence we saw refineries increase enormously in size and diminish in number.

As their owners became few combination among them was easy, and so the sugar trust—typical of scores of other trusts—was born. The shares and bonds of concerns form a growing part of the offerings at the stock exchanges. So many elements of risk attend their withstanding full and free competition that women do well to shun them as investments, especially as the stocks of some of these trusts exemplify the art of the promoter and inflationist at their worst. Even in buying shares in a water, street railroad or lighting company, information is needed as to the extent of privileges and their period, information which a woman finds it hard to get, and harder still to estimate in value. As a class investments of this description are not suitable for women with very limited means. Where the capital at command is fairly large one may be justified in taking a moderate risk for this minor reason, among others of more weight—it is often very convenient to realize at will a few hundred dollars. An investment in shares is devisable, and any part of it desired for the expenses of a tour, or what not, is at one's instant disposal.

Real Estate Mortgages.

Where the element of risk, inseperable from any joint stock invesment, must be avoided, a larger return than that paid on good railroad or municipal bonds can be usually obtained on mortgage loans. Here the sound rules are only to lend on improved and rented property and never to advance more than one-half what it would sell for if brought to the hammer. The loan and interest should be made payable in gold. To provide against the loss and trouble of having to reinvest at an awkward time, it should be agreed that in the event of the lender being obliged for any reason to take back the money before the term of the loan expire 5 per cent should be paid in addition to the sum loaned. A vast variety of farm mortgages are offered to investors, especially by western borrowers, and, commonly, at very tempting rates. In answering these offers it should be borne in mind that everything is in favor of the lender on the spot as often hapens, the farmer relies on a single kind of crop, wheat, cotton or corn, there as against the lender at a distance. Where, is apt to be serious trouble when that crop fails.

This whole business of lending is, whatever the security, unsatisfactory because of the inexorable fall in the rate of interest. A mortgage loan effected in New York or Philadelphia ten years ago at 5 per cent matures in 1892 and the borrower, if he pleases, can now renew it at 4 per cent. Municipal and railroad bonds of the best class when they mature can always be replaced with a new issue at a reduced rate. What is a woman to do whose income at 4 per cent barely supports her with stringent economy in face of the probability that ten years hence she may have to accept 3 per cent instead? Shall she quietly settle down to the prospect of downright want? Fortunately she need not.

There is a way out for her. What that way out is will be indicated next week.

GEORGE ILES.

A COLD LEADS

Its Victim Direct to Consumption.

There are three roads which lead from health to consumption. Over one of these roads pass all of that great multitude of people who die every year of consumption. Each route begins with health and happiness and ends with disease and death. They are described as follows: First road, a slight cold—neglected—settles in the head or throat—chronic catarrh—extends to the lungs—consumption—death. Second road, a slight cold—neglected—cough—settles on the lungs—cough gradually growing worse—consumption—death. Third road, a cold—neglected—settles in the throat—hoarseness—short breath—consumption—death.

Thousands have just started on one of these roads, all of whom could be easily cured by Pe-ru-na; thousands more are half way to the fatal end of one of these roads who are still curable by a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na; and yet other thousands are near the end whose last days would be made more bearable and hope of recovery more probable by commencing Pe-ru-na without delay.

Send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., for a free copy of their latest publication, "The Illustrated Ills of Life," a complete treatise on catarrh and all chronic diseases of the lungs.

Is your blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills.

4.45 A. M.

The East Tennessee eastern train leaves Macon, close connection for New York.

8.00 P. M.

You can leave Atlanta by the East Tennessee.

Arrive, Knoxville	3:45 p. m.
Arrive, Washington	8:30 a. m.
Arrive New York	2 p. m.

CHEW YUCATAN GUM.

'Tis always the best. jan17-7t

Try a Table d'Hote Dinner

At the Aragon. One dollar including bottle of wine. Dinner served in restaurant and cafe between 12 and 2 o'clock daily on and after next Monday.

DON'T GET MAD



When the below cost sale of J. P. Stevens & Bro. is discontinued and you find that you omitted the chance of buying Jewelry and Silverware for fifty per cent less than is demanded of you elsewhere.

During the past few weeks goods have been sacrificed by this well-known house, and thousands of persons who have purchased there can testify to immense savings which they have made. You can just as well SAVE YOUR MONEY in this way as putting it into a bank. Such things as solid Silverware, Diamonds, solid Gold Watches, etc., are good investments and are always at your command. At the prices they are now bringing at Messrs. Stevens & Bro.'s there is no risk in an investment of this kind, and this is the last chance, as this sale will positively be discontinued net Saturday evening.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
Jewelers, 47 Whitehall St

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FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY THE FOLLOWING DEALERS

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Dohme & Corrigan	88 Whitehall Street
Kamper Grocery Company	392 Peachtree Street
Wm. Laird	124 Whitehall Street
C. K. Buzbee	170 Peachtree Street
Tolbert Bros.	188 Decatur Street
Northington & Walker	310 Wheat Street
J. Tye & Co	Corner Trinity Avenue and Whitehall Street
Stewart Bros	76 Decatur Street
D. Klein	Corner Windsor and Hood Streets
J. B. Smith	88 Decatur Street
Echols & Richards	140 Peachtree Street
S. C. Glass	135 Marietta Street

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N.
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Corn is a much cheaper article than barley malt. Corn beer is a drinkable beer, but it is a cheap coarse beer. The brewers who make it make money on it, but the public are imposed on. The difference between corn beer and fine barley malt beer is the difference between corn bread and fine wheat bread. Of the first you can eat a little, never much, and it is not always certain to assimilate. The other can be eaten all the time, day after day, year after year, and the result is perfect and exuberant health; it is sweet, wholesome, nourishing and in vigorating. Of corn beer you can drink but little without a protest from the stomach, and the effect or a loss of energy, weariness stupidity and drowsiness. The barley malt beer, however, is a sparkling spunky, healthy, quickly-assimilating drink, with a body and a character smacking and vigorous. Its effect is buoyant, refreshing and invigorating.

Anheuser-Busch Brands are absolutely free from corn or corn preparation. Nothing but highest grade malt and hops are used in its preparation. apl17 sun wed n r m No 3

MEN! WHY ARE YOU WEAK?
HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED TO FIND A CURE?

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN



WHO ARE DEBILITATED, AND SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOSSES, DRAINS, IMPOTENCY OR LOST MANHOOD, RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK, KIDNEY TROUBLES, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, POOR MEMORY & GENERAL ILL HEALTH

such sufferers we but a trial to convince the most skeptical. In your ignorance of effects or by excesses, or exposure, you may have unduly drained your system of nerve force and vitality—which is electricity—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health, strength and vigor will follow as once and in the natural way. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or money refunded.

Our 200 page book "Three Classes of Men," should be read by every young, middle aged and old man, sent sealed, free.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this State, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

NEW YORK CITY, October 24th, 1892.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir:—About three years ago I purchased one of your electric belts for the cure of nervous debility, which I had in its worst form and which was undermining my health. For years I had suffered from this terrible debilitating drain on my vital forces and I did not know what it was to have a good night's sleep, but in one month's time after using the belt I felt a much stronger man both mentally and physically, and in a short time was entirely well.

Yours truly, H. SKELLIG, 257 Bowery.

RHEUMATISM AND LOST VIGOR.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 26th, 1892.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir:—Four years ago I suffered such pain from rheumatism that at times it was impossible for me to get around, and I always carried a cane for support. I used your belt and felt a relief in one hour. I gained in weight from that day and it was only a short time until the pains left me and to-day I am a well man. I always keep my belt near by for fear there might be a return, but as it has now been four years since you cured me, can safely say it is permanent. A. E. VOSS, Musical Director, 349 St. Mark's Place.

RHEUMATISM—LOST VIGOR.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 26, 1892.

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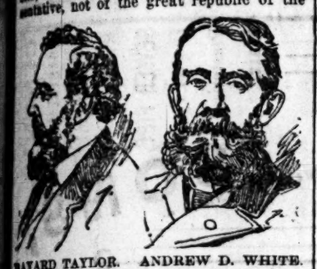
FAMOUS MINISTERS

Who Have Represented the United States at Berlin.

CHAS. LOWE ON AMERICAN DYPLOMATS

The Late Correspondent of the London Times Writes of Americans He Has Known at the German Capital.

Berlin, January 7.—During a residence of over twelve years in the German capital, I have seen many grand spectacles and pageants, but nothing that ever impressed me half so much in its touching simplicity as the funeral of Bayard Taylor, the American minister at the court of Berlin. It was the first event of importance on which I had there to exercise my pen, and it was an event which, at the very outset of my career as a newspaper correspondent in Berlin, brought me face to face with some of the most celebrated men in the intellectual and literary world of Germany. All had flocked to the United States legation in the Behren strasse, on that bitter winter day to pay the last earthly honors to the body of the universally revered American minister, as it lay there in its wreath-piled coffin under the folds of the stars and stripes—the poets, the novelists, the historians and the famous professors of the City of Intelligence, as it is called; and, indeed, one might have almost concluded from the prominant character of the mourners gathered round Bayard Taylor's bier, that he had lived there as the representative, not of the great republic of the



BAYARD TAYLOR. ANDREW D. WHITE.

west, but of the great republic of letters. His legation had always been the rendezvous of poets than of politicians; and for every diplomatist you met there, you could number up at least a dozen men of literary genius. For Bayard Taylor, like Mr. Bancroft before him in Berlin, had more belief in literature than in dispatches as a means of fertilising the common ground of a cordial understanding between two countries. Never was a funeral oration more eloquent and touching than that which was delivered over the body of Bayard by Dr. Joseph Thompson, a Boston divine of the independent sect; and never did words of farewell greeting go straighter to the heart, or draw more pathetic tears, than those that afterwards fell from the lips of Berthold Auerback, the novelist, acting as the spokesman of his fellowmen of German genius who stood around. And as the snowflakes fell thickly upon the remains of the deceased poet-minister, as they were borne along to their temporary resting place in the Schoneberg cemetery before being transported across the Atlantic, it was felt by all the mourners that a happier choice had never been made by the United States government than when it sent so distinguished a writer, and so accomplished a student of German literature as the author of "Views Afoot," and the translator of "Faust," to represent it at the court of Berlin. Nor let it beforgotten, what Bismarck himself was so often fond of pointing out, that Germany might very well claim a right to expect special consideration from the government of the United States in its selection of its representatives at Berlin, seeing that it was a German king, Frederick the Great, to wit, who was the first European sovereign to recognize the independence of America.

Andrew D. White.

By the flattering appointment of such men as George Bancroft and Bayard Taylor, the state department at Washington had, so to say, done so much to found what might be called a literary dynasty of its diplomatists at Berlin, as on the other hand, Prussia herself had previously done at Rome by sending Bunsen to succeed Niebuhr; and keen, therefore, was the curiosity of the literary world in Berlin to know who was to be the next representative, not so much of the American government as of the American people. For as "Amurath an Amurath succeeds," so it was also hoped that some man would come out of the west, as erstwhile the wise men had always hailed from the east, who might be regarded as the high-water mark of American culture. Nor was this hope disappointed. For in Andrew Dickson White, of Cornell university, who was chosen to step into the shoes of Bayard Taylor, the cultured society of Berlin, as apart from the court society, welcomed a minister who was more of a historian than of a diplomatist, though at the same time a very good and shrewd diplomatist, and who believed, like his predecessor, that the best way of obviating misunderstandings and disputes between two kindred people was to provide them with the means of knowing each other better.

Mr. White took up his abode in the spacious apartments which had been the residence of his predecessor, and thus inheriting his mansion as well as his mantle, the task of keeping up the peculiar tradition of the American legation became doubly difficult to him. But it was a task to which Mr. White proved fully equal with the aid of his beautiful, refined and accomplished wife, than whom America never sent to the old world any of her daughters fair who looked more like a fascinating figure from a canvas of Watteau. If was whispered that the exclusive society of the court looked somewhat askance on the entertainments of a legation which so far departed from caste custom as to become a trysting place for the intellectual and artistic democracy of the capital; but American diplomatists abroad hold themselves as free to choose their guests as the garments in which they shall appear at court, and there are always the white necktie and black swallow-tail of a simple civilian gentleman. In the most gorgeously uniformed throngs at a court of gorgeous uniforms, the American minister, in his plain evening dress, was always the most conspicuous because the most distinctive object—moins decore, plus distingue! Unlike some of his colleagues, Mr. White never begged his government to break through the rule which forbids its representatives abroad to yield to the monarchical and barbaric fashion of wearing a uniform. Had he done so, it would have been an additional feather in his cap in the eyes of the old emperor, who esteemed him much as being a very honest, staightforward and unpretentious man. But Mr. White indulged in flattery of a very much more delicate kind, towards the emperor and his subjects, than the donning of a court dress, for he plunged into the study of their very interesting but fearfully complicated history; he ran about the empire ransacking every library for fresh material to his erudition; and when at last he decided to return to his old love at Cornell, by exchanging the desk of the diplomatist for the chair of the professor, he delighted his countless friends in Germany by expatiating on the glories of their national development, and on the front rank they occupied in the forward march of the human race.

Aaron Sargent.

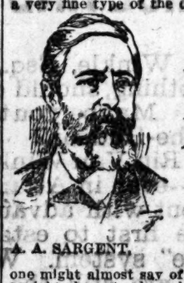
At Berlin he was succeeded by Aaron Sargent, a lawyer from one of the western states, who did not pretend to be a link in the chain of tradition, which began with Bancroft and was continued by Bayard Taylor and Andrew Dickson White. Mr. Sargent had more natural affinity with politicians than with poets, and in the sensitive court atmosphere of the German capital this was a decided sin. He had never been abroad before, and was sadly deficient in many of the qualities which enable a man to hold his feet in the very slippery and treacherous field of diplomacy. The range of his entertainment was circumscribed at once by the narrowness of his means and the one-sidedness of his sympathies; and the friends who ought to have put him on his guard against social and political pitfalls only nudged him when it was too late. It was a great pity, for he was a very honest, warm-hearted, unassuming, amiable man, but even his warmest friends admitted that he was the right man in the wrong place. Nor is it to be expected that a government should never make a mistake in the selection of its representatives abroad, particularly when these are chosen from the class who have no special training for diplomacy, but who nevertheless have to be rewarded somehow for political service rendered at home. But even in Berlin Mr. Sargent continued to be more of the politician than the diplomatist and made bold to associate himself rather prominently with the radical and opposition elements in the German capital. This, of course, meant the closing of all the doors of grace against him at the foreign office, where the resentful Bismarck ruled supreme; when the great "pig flesh question" broke out afresh between Washington and Berlin, the German chancellor used it as a means of ousting a minister who had ceased to be a persona grata in the Wilhelm strasse. The chancellor's organ in the press indulged in language about the American minister such as never before had been applied to any member of a body supposed to enjoy absolute immunity from personal attack; and, to crown all, Mr. Sargent was one day requested from Washington to go to the German foreign office and withdraw a statement which he had ventured to make to Count Hatzfeldt on his own responsibility, and which the count had interpreted in a very offensive sense. After this the only course open to Mr. Sargent was to return home with a doubtful reputation as a diplomat; though with a high and unblemished character as a man.

John A. Kasson.

The honors and the duties of his office then devolved on John A. Kasson, a man who already had some considerable training as a diplomatist, and who had learned among the embassies and bureaus of Vienna how to comport himself at the conference tables and on the slippery parquet floors of Berlin. A subtle, suave, silent and discreet minister was Mr. Kasson, with a turn for precise, almost pedantic delivery of his thoughts, and a fine talent at once for eliciting a secret or baffling an interviewer. A man of refined and cultured presence, too, with an aristocratic tincture of French or Huguenot descent about him, but a man also of rather delicate health which compelled him to live very carefully and to be circumspect in the choice of his boon companions—a very great contrast to big, blunt, almost blustering General Sanford, who acted as the colleague and co-plenipotentiary of Mr. Kasson at the long drawn-out drama of debate known as the "West African conference," which pretty well adjusted the destinies of the dark continent. This was the first time that America had taken part in any of the international consultations of which Berlin had of late years been the frequent scene, and it could not have entrusted the utterance of its voice to a more discreet and more devoted, if perchance somewhat fussy and finical, representative than John A. Kasson, whose merits as a diplomatist were again recognized a few years later after he had returned home from Berlin, when he was sent back there as one of the leading champions of American interests at the Samoan conference. Everywhere in Berlin society Mr. Kasson was bien vu, though, as a bachelor, it was not incumbent upon him to return to the full the hospitalities of which he was the object, and thus his purse was spared where the exchequers of his predecessors had not only been squeezed, but wrung. But it was not only as a bachelor that Mr. Kasson differed from his forerunners, seeing that he also enjoyed the reputation of speaking French better than any of the previous tenants of his legation—an accomplishment which stood very high, indeed, in the eyes of the old emperor, whose English was as scanty as his French was glib.

George H. Pendleton.

After the curtain fell on the drama of Mr. Kasson's activity in Berlin, it rose to show that his place had been taken by George Pendleton, who was accompanied by a very wise and agreeable wife and a couple of most amiable and accomplished daughters. "Gentleman George" they called the new minister in the western states, where he had practiced as a lawyer, though of New England origin, and Berlin society was quick to endorse the epithet. Pendleton looked every inch the gentleman, nor did his words or actions in the least degree over belie his looks. He was a very fine type of the disciplined republican—



A. A. SARGENT. G. H. PENDLETON.

one might almost say of the austere Puritan—upright, honest, shrewd, dignified and withal of a "perky" humor almost Scottish. As between speaking and listening he preferred the latter; but when stirred or interested he could mak a capital harangue at once fervid and polished. In spite of his air of latent strength he struck you, in the light of Berlin at least, as affecting more the look of an observer than of an actor; and, indeed, he did not feel very much at ease in his diplomatic capacity. For though in failing health, he felt himself possessed of energy for which he could find no proper outlet in Berlin; while, on the other hand, the society of the German capital was not sufficiently attractive to make him forget the sorrows of inaction. Not being much of a linguist, his social intercourse with the native and foreign element in Berlin was necessarily restricted to those who could converse with him in his own Anglo-Saxon speech. But this he could handle with a superlative degree of skill, nor did ever any of his predecessors excel him at the art of proposing the memory of Washington on the 22d of February, or the health of the president on Thanksgiving Day, which was always celebrated by a monster banquet of the American colony in Berlin—the largest of its kind to be found in Europe out of Paris and London. But, indeed, to make the legation a social center for the members of this studious colony—for to Berlin young Americans flock in droves to drink at the copious fountain of German culture and education—seemed to be always the chief function of every minister; and Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton were as open and comprehensive with their hospitality as the president of the United States himself on his reception days. But the festive lights of the Berlin legation were suddenly extinguished. No one who was admitted to intimacy with Mr. Pendleton could possibly deny him the possession of splendid qualities of mind; and that the sagacity of his head was equaled by the sensitiveness of his heart was proved when death, in its cruelest form, so suddenly deprived him of the wife who had been the lode-star of his life. Even with her at his side he had always, when in Berlin, felt like an honorable exile, to whom the bends of the Spree were infinitely less pleasing than the banks of Mississippi, and when she was suddenly sent to her account, during a visit home, his spirit sank, and he soon became a prey to the physical evil which had already begun to assert itself within his system. Like Bayard Taylor he died at his post; and, like Bayard Taylor, Mr. Pendleton left a record of personal virtues at the legation which might well excite the emulation of his successor.

William Walter Phelps.

This successor was found in William Walter Phelps, who, with Mr. Kasson, had been sent to Berlin to represent America at the Samoan conference. Before setting out from Washington he had been told, privately, that the permanent post of minister might be his, and his conduct of the equally delicate and difficult negotiations at the conference was such that his appointment at Berlin seemed at once a justification and a reward. In particular he had, in the course of the Samoan settling up, made a most favorable impression on both the Bismarcks—father and son—who were very good judges of men; and they, in common with the old emperor, warmly welcomed Mr. Phelps's settlement in Berlin as the happiest omen of future amity between the two countries. Hitherto it might almost have been said that, although diplomatic intercourse existed between Germany and the United States, their foreign relations were mainly restricted to questions of trade and of private international law affecting the political status of Teutonic emigrants to the states; but now that the old world empire and the new world republic had unfurled their rival flags in Samoa and elsewhere in the Pacific, it was seen that the relations between the two nations had entered a new and critical phase requiring more than ordinary care and tact for their friendly maintenance.

Nor could such a task in Berlin have been entrusted to anyone better qualified for its execution than Mr. Phelps—with his gentle and conciliatory manner, his logical and legal acumen, his open mind and firm purpose, his broad, cosmopolitan views balanced with patriotic fervor, his well-informed head, and his familiarity with diplomatic form. Mr. Phelps may be pointed to as a striking instance of what America might produce if it laid more store than it has hitherto done on the training of a special class of diplomatists. For as a country lout cannot be taken from his plow-tail and be expected at once to fight as well as a man who has been in the ranks for several years, so you cannot fish up an attorney from Chicago or a stump orator from Minneapolis and hope that he shall conduct the business of the United State in a foreign capital as well and deftly as the traveled American, who knows something of foreign courts and diplomatic forms. And if, as in the case of Mr. Phelps, the existence of this experience be combined with the possession of such private wealth as will enable him to dispense the honors of his office more free-handedly than the pittance of his own official salary will permit of, you then, other things being equal, have a representative of the United States abroad who cannot fail to add credit to the name of his country. It may be doubted whether any American min-



WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

ister in Berlin ever enjoyed more of the confidence and intimacy of the official world there than Mr. Phelps, whose mansion, however, is none the less a meeting ground for the social and intellectual elements of distinction which used to form almost the exclusive objects of his predecessors' hospitality—a meeting ground where the honors are so warmly and gracefully done by Mrs. Phelps and her cultivated daughter. With his spare and slender frame, dark, sparkling eyes and olive hue, Mr. Phelps has more the air of Romanic than of an Anglo-Saxon race. But if his appearance is southern, his mental fiber is of the north in its sunniest and most inviting aspect, while his subtlety is such as could not be surpassed in Spain. And appropos of Spain, it has always struck me as a very strange and absurd anomaly that the representative of the great American republic, being only a minister, should have to rank in preference after the envoy of a kingdom like the Iberian peninsula, simply because the latter chooses to call itself one of the "great power," and to dub its foreign agent an embassador. True, it was Spain that discovered America, but America has now outdistanced its discoverer to a tremendous degree—in all save the empty traditions of diplomatic form.

CHARLES LOWE.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A new English coinage is to be put in circulation early this year.

Upward of 2,268 lives are lost annually in the inland waters and upon the immediate coasts of the United Kingdom, exclusive of those lost "at sea."

Eiffel's plan for a great bridge across the River Neva, at St. Petersburg, has just been accepted, and the St. Petersburg municipality has voted the 26,000,000 rubles required to build it.

The deaths of forty-five centenarians were reported in England last year, twenty-two men and twenty-three women. In 1891, according to this record, forty-eight centenarians died, and thirty-six in each of the three preceding years.

There was an excess of 10,000 deaths over births in France during 1891. There has been an almost uninterrupted decrease in the number of births each year since 1881, and the prevention of an actual decline in the total population is attributed to the influx of immigrants. There were 285,000 marriages in 1891, the greatest number since 1884, and 5,752 divorces were granted during the year. The figures are from the official returns just issued.

A reproduction in salt of the goddess of Liberty on Bedloe's island is being constructed at the offices of the salt union, in Winsford, England, for exhibition at the Chicago fair. The statue itself is five feet six inches high, and it will stand on a base seven feet in height. It will be carved out of solid white salt, and the sub-base will be of amber-colored rock salt, to imitate the rocks of the island. The base will be highly ornamented with moldings, panels and inscriptions.

Rich Men Sometimes Feel Poor.

From Harper's Weekly.

Countless young men who coveted everything of the late Jay Gould, except his coffin, may be surprised to learn that Mr. Gould generally wanted and needed money quite as much as they. Property isn't money, as many able business men have often learned to their cost and misery; the larger a man's operations and the more frequently wants to make a "quick turn," or a big "strike," the oftener does he feel poverty pangs quite as keen as those of the young man who longs to sport a trotting horse and buggy, but has to content himself with a second hand bicycle.

Chauncey M. Depew is credited with the statement of the late William H. Vanderbilt, one of the three riches men in the United States, was always poor nd in debt. Muy business men can understand this strange statement, though the young men aforesaid, will take o stock in it until they become business men themselves.

Luche on Potatoes.

One expects some daintiness of preparation in luncheon dishes, and by a little extra painstaking even potatoes can be made to appear very appetising.

"Potato doughnuts" and "potato rings" look tempting. For the doughnuts beat up two eggs and add to this salt, pepper, about four tablespoonfuls of milk and a piece of butter the size of an egg, melted. This is sufficient to moisten a quart of cold mashed potatoes.

The "cold mashed potato," however, should be warming slightly upon the back of the range while the seasoned and buttered milk and eggs are preparing. Pour the liquid upon the potato, mix it thoroughly and then mold with the hands into symmetrical balls somewhat larger than a walnut. The egg, etc., makes the potato stick together firmly. Drop the balls into hot lard, or butter, just as doughnuts are fried, and brown nicely. Place upon a heated platter, with a garnish of parsley, if you like, and serve hot. It is a dish that can quickly be made and cooked, and I have never seen any one who did not relish potato in this form.

For the "rings," pare and slice five Irish potatoes of a good size, the slices to be about a third of an inch thick. With the tin top of a tea canister or a baby biscuit cutter cut a round piece out of each slice. These rings may now be cooked in lard after the fashion of Saratoga chips, care being taken to boil the potatoes long enough to thoroughly cook them; or they may be parboiled in water and skimmed out and finished by cooking in cream, thickened and seasoned with pepper and salt; or boiled and well drained, they may be dipped in a plate of beaten egg, and then in fine crumbs and fried in hot butter, they should be well shaken to and fro in the frying pan; turn them carefully with a flat griddle cake turner.

MARY MAXWELL.

ATLANTA'S SINGERS.

Something About the Church Choirs of the City.

ABOUT AN IDEAL SOPRANO QUEEN

The Cultivation of the Voice—What the Musical People Are Doing—Musical Events Booked for Future Dates.

The music furnished at the various churches in the city, at the present date, is, as a whole, far better than it has ever been.

Whether it is because Atlanta is up with her sister cities in the matter of paid choirs, or whether it is that music has taken such a hold on the mass; but certain is the fact that one can go into any of our churches and be assured of hearing good music sung by trained voices.

In the larger churches there are but three unpaid or volunteer choirs: That of "The Little Church Around the Corner," the music of which is under the supervision of Mrs. W. L. Peel; St. Luke's cathedral, the choir being composed of youthful male voices, directed by Mr. R. B. Toy; the Church of the Immaculate Conception, made up of the



MISS CAROBELLE HEIDT.

largest volunteer choir in the city, which, beside the solo-quartet, has a full chorus of twenty-five voices.

The music at all the churches is good, and it would be a difficult matter to select one as being better than the other. The best singers in the city, however, do not sing in any one choir, and perhaps it is a wise provision that such is the case.

A fine quartet is that at the Central Presbyterian church. It is composed of Miss Carobel Heidt, soprano; Mrs. Leftwich, alto; Mr. R. M. Garfield, tenor; Mr. Ed Barnes, bass. Mr. I. M. Mayer is organist and director.

Miss Carobel Heidt is a soprano with a highly cultivated voice. She is the daughter of Rev. Dr. Heidt, presiding elder of the Methodist church, and is a highly accomplished singer. Her voice has little volume, but is a high soprano in the truest sense—clear, sweet, penetrating. She has given much of her time to vocal music, and for several years studied with Max Maretzek, in New York city. Miss Heidt has been chosen as first soprano of the Ariel quartet.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association are making elaborate preparations for an entertainment to be given at the music hall on St. Valentine's day. The music committee is under a corps of ladies well adapted for the office assigned them, and they expect to get up a programme in which the finest talent in the city will assist.

The Cultivation of the Voice.

There has recently been much discussion among vocalists as to the length of time one should exercise the voice, and in the tone of voice one should use in practicing.

In the first place, the finest teachers and singers assert that practicing in sotto voice—not in medium voice, but as little voice as it is possible to sing with; so low that one cannot be heard from one room to the other. In using this voice the tones are placed just as they would be for forte singing; the breathing is the same, as is also the position of mouth, togue and teeth, and the only difference is that the same volume of sound is not used, thus drawing the breath lightly over the vocal chords and in this way "saving" the voice. The vocal apparatus is a delicate instrument and cannot be handled too carefully. By constant use an singing on any and all occasions, the "strings" become rude, metallic, harsh and soon lose that delicate, soft-toned, velvety finish that every voice not under such a strain will show. By using the piano voice one can practice any length of time without the least fatigue, while on the other hand when using the voice to its utmost capacity, even for a short time, one's muscular as well as nervous energy soon gives out. A singer's life, as a singer, is the most short-lived of all artists, and it must be from the constant strain on the throat while singing. Twenty years is the time allotted for the zenith of the human voice, and few, indeed, are those who go beyond or even cross the mark.

As regards the length of time one should vocalize. Like in every other question, you will generally find as many answers to this as there are singers present. A pupil should never be allowed to practice alone until the tones are correctly placed, and when that is done, then the best teachers will tell you that ten minutes is long enough to sing, using the voice ever so lightly while so going. I think one hour per day is sufficient, if one practices intelligently, but, of course, that is all a matter of choice.

Many singers never vocalize, unless in preparation for a concert work, beginning then about ten days before the affair is to take place and, so to speak, "brushing up" the vocal organs; but did they practice a short time each day, then it is reasonable to suppose the voice would be better under control and would respond more readily to the requirements of the song.

It is understood that an effort is being made to again resume the regular "Saturday evenings" for string quartet. Mr. Pappenheimer is the prime mover, and it is hoped he will be successful.

Musical Notes.

Mr. I. M. Mayer will soon give a musicale at his home, on which occasion he will play upon an elegant Fischer grand, which instrument, by the way, is said to be the sweetest-toned of any piano ever brought to the city. Mr. Mayer will on this occasion gather the finest musicians and musical people around him.

Miss Carrie Mathews and Miss Corinne Stocker will give a recital together some time in February. The one is a gifted musician, the other a talented and able elocutionist, and that it will be an enjoyable evening is already assured.

Miss Leila Hanbury will soon give a concert. The few who were invited to hear this pianist last winter will remember her with pleasure as a graceful and competent musician.

LEONORA SHEEHAN.

Probably no medicine before the public gives such universal satisfaction as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Druggists say their customers invariably speak well of it. Be sure to get Hood's.

AN IMMORTAL BAND OF CONFEDERATES.

The devotion of the confederate soldier to his cause was never more severely tested than in the dreadful prisons of the north.

One of the most remarkable cases on record showing the devotion of soldiers to their cause—and especially of the confederate officer to his cause—has been reported from the Fort Delaware prison. The surrender of General Lee in April, 1865, found in confinement in that famous pen twenty-three hundred southern officers alone—these in addition to several thousand private soldiers of the confederacy there. Those officers were then, after Lee's surrender, each and all offered their personal liberty on condition that they would take the oath of allegiance to the federal authority. Some speeches were made by a few of the prisoners themselves advocating submission. Among the high officers advocating such a course was General Rufus Barringer, of North Carolina. One of the most violent opponents of submission at the time was Colonel John Fellows, since famous as a district attorney in New York. When the vote was finally taken all but 900 of the 2,300 officers in the prison agreed to take the oath and obtain their release.

After the surrender of General Johnson at Greensboro, N. C., the 900 were again offered their liberty, when all except 240 agreed to take the oath of allegiance to the federal government—these 240 still believing that there was hope for the confederacy in a struggle somewhere in the south or southwest with General Dick Taylor as their leader.

Finally, when that stubborn and hard-fighting commander surrendered his forces late in May, 1865, the opportunity was again offered the little band of confederate "rebels" to take the hated oath and come forth from the prison walls as free men. Two hundred and ten of the number responded "yea," leaving still forty officers who yet clung in hope to the fortunes of the waning and fast disintegrating confederacy—men who yet refused to subscribe to the federal terms.

This true and severely tried little band of forty now left never deserted their colors until the very last flag that floated over an organized force of confederates had been lowered and folded forever in the mid-summer of 1865. Then it was that this devoted remnant of two score heroic souls slowly and sullenly, and with bleeding hearts went up to the federal provost marshal, and gave their allegiance to the power they had defied for four long years and more. And what is worthy of remark further is the fact, that the restored union has had no more loyal and patriotic sons than those forty long defiant "rebels."

About one-half of those stubborn and devoted heroes appear to have been from North Carolina, a state whose people claim that they sent more soldiers to the field than any other state of the confederacy, the record here given showing also that that state had more men at the last clinging to the wreck of the confederacy so long as there was a plank to float on or a banner to the breeze fluttering defiance to the foe. Alabama stands next in the list of the "immortal forty." The officers were released late in June, 1865.

Of that devoted band of confederate officers I have been enabled to secure the following names. If any reader of this paper can furnish me other names, with the present address of those surviving, I shall be extremely thankful for the courtesy. Quite a number of the names here recorded are among the great throngs of those who have "crossed over the river, and are resting" on the eternal shore beyond:

Captain J. W. Fannin, Sixty-first Alabama Infantry.
Adjutant S. D. Steedman, First Alabama Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel M. D. Locke, First Alabama Infantry.
Lieutenant R. H. Wicker, Fifteenth Alabama Infantry.
Adjutant W. R. Holcombe, Ninth Alabama Infantry.
Captain Robert E. Park, Twelfth Alabama Infantry.
Colonel T. W. Hooper, Twenty-first Georgia Infantry.
Captain A. C. Gibson, Fourth Georgia Infantry.
Lieutenant W. A. Scott, Twelfth Georgia Artillery.
Colonel Richard C. Morgan, Kentucky Cavalry.
Captain M. P. Perkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry.
Captain C. C. Corbett, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry.
Adjutant F. E. Ogden, Seventh Louisiana Infantry.
Major J. R. Bell, Twelfth Mississippi Infantry.
Lieutenant C. W. Gibson, Twelfth Mississippi Infantry.
Lieutenant J. W. Lawrence, Seventeenth North Carolina Infantry.
Adjutant J. S. Webb, Forty-fourth North Carolina Infantry.
Lieutenant D. W. Oates, Thirty-seventh North Carolina Infantry.
Lieutenant H. R. Crighton, Forty-seventh North Carolina Infantry.
Lieutenant A. H. Mansfield, Eighth North Carolina Infantry.
Captain George Sloan, Fifty-first North Carolina Infantry.
Lieutenant William Sneed, Twelfth Nort'a Carolina Infantry.
Lieutenant P. H. Winston, Eleventh North Carolina Infantry.
Colonel J. N. Whitson, Eighth North Carolina Infantry.
Colonel John T. Morehead, Fifty-third North Carolina Infantry.
Colonel L. J. Johnson, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.
Lieutenant F. M. Mackey, Fourth Texas Infantry.
Lieutenant W. H. Effinger, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.
Captain J. T. Lee, assistant adjutant general, Virginia Cavalry.
Major Norman Fitzhugh, of General J. E. B. Stuart's staff.

Additional information will be thankfully received by this writer. Address

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Said instrument is clearly an infringement of the patent rights of Dr. Sancho, and especially of his letters patent No. 476,080, granted May 31, 1892, which it may be said was granted by the Patent Office in full view of the rights of said company as found of record in the Patent Office.

The words "ELECTROPOISE VICTORY" are found of record as the lawful trade mark of said Dr. Sancho. Very truly yours,

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ARP SHUT INDOORS,

But He Watches the Youngsters Play in the Snow.

AND IT REMINDS HIM OF OLD TIMES

The Hired Boy Gives Bill Trouble in Locating the Axe—The Philosopher Has to Clean Out a Path.

It strains an old man to see much fun in the beautiful snow. He can't play in it, nor slide nor walk about with any security; but he knows that he can't help himself, and so must try to be happy because the children are. What a glorious thing it is to be oblivious to trouble and apprehension—what reckless joy these children feel while rollicking in this miracle of heavenly beauty, while I am here thinking about the coal and wood that are nearly gone and there is no more in town, and how the cook says she "reckon she have to quit for she can't hardly git up de hill any more," and how I had to shovel a path to the coal-house and the cowlot and dig up some lightwood and couldent find the ax for a long time, for the hired boy dident come and he never has any particular place for anything, and the young folks tramp snow all over the hall and the carpet and get their shoes and stockings wringing wet, and Mrs. Arp declares that every one of them will be sick.

But it is beautiful—that is a fact—when the morning sun dispersed the lingering clouds and sent his genial rays all over the fields and lawns and housetops, I thought it was the most charming landscape that I had ever seen. How quickly can dame nature change our feelings from gloom and apprehension to joy and gladness. The peafowls have come down from their roosts in the treetops for the first time in forty-eight hours and the pigeons are circling around and the little birds have come from their hiding places. The sleigh bells are jingling and the boys are coasting down the steep hills, and everything seems happy again.

I reckon now the winter is broken, and in a few weeks the spring flowers and the peach trees will be in bloom. This is the first real pleasant sunshiny day since the day after Christmas. It has been a hard, long, wintry spell, and poor folks have suffered, and so have the laboring men who follow the rail and have to take their places by day and by night. I never hear the whistle blow nor feel the rumbling shock of the loaded trains as in the dead of night they move to and fro past my house but what I think of the engineers and the firemen and the brakemen. Maybe, when the "gates are ajar," they will run trains in heaven where they will never be too cold or too hot and no cows on the track and everybody have a free pass over the line.

It is curious how old folks love to read and ponder the memories of the past. I wrote a letter about Andrew Jackson, and had many letters responsive to the subject—most of them were from old men who still love to dream over the recollections of their youth. I had one from a veteran in Atlanta, who was born in 1811, and is still hale and hearty and attends regularly to his merchandise. When he was a youth, the halo of Jackson's victory was still radiant. He tells how a famous comedian named Barnes sang a song in the theater in Savannah near seventy years ago. It was called "The Hunters of Kentucky," and Barnes wore a coonskin vest and cap and had an old-time rifle and powder horn, and one verse of his song was:

Old Packenham had made his brags
That he was brave and lucky;
He'd have our girls and cotton bags,
In spite of old Kentucky.

A letter from a friend, who is proud of being a tarheel, says that General Jackson was born in North Carolina, just over the line in the Waxhaw settlement, but that his mother, who was then a widow, was over there on a visit. Her home was only a few miles away, and was in South Carolina—and so both states claim him. He narrates some unwritten history of the family, and says that General Jackson's father died a few weeks before Andrew was born, and one cold day when the funeral had to come off the Waxhaw settlers started with the corpse to the graveyard that was two or three miles away. The road was very rough, the day was cold, the wagon shackly and "grog" was plenty, and when they arrived at the graveyard and went to the wagon for the corpse it was not in there. It had spilled out on the way, and they had to go back after it. The writer says "these are facts that have long been verified in the Waxhaw settlement."

You can't tell a man's age exactly by his Christian name, but in a great many cases—yes, thousands of them—you can tell the period—the decade in which he was born. From 1815 to 1825 there were more southern boys named for Andrew Jackson than for any other man. My father was a merchant for forty years, and the A. J.'s were numerous upon his books, and there was no great disparity in the ages of those who bore them. For a period of thirty years before this, the G. W.'s and T. J.'s and J. M.'s were the popular initials. But the charm, the halo, of these names has passed away, and now you will find in the families of the veterans many a youth under twenty-five who feels honored with the name of Bob Lee or Joe Johnston or John Gordon, or some favorite officer under whom the father served. This is a good way to perpetuate noble deeds and daring, and costs less than monuments. The devotion of the old soldiers to such leaders is very beautiful, and reminds me of a veteran I met in Texas who, dispairing of any boy happening in the family where five girls had come along in a strait, named the little girl baby "Stonewall Jackson" as a rabbit's foot, he said, and, sure enough, the next child was a boy, and he had to name him Bob Lee, who was his second choice. "I never seed old Bob," he said, "but I foxtrotted after old Stonewall until he died, and I loved him a leetel the best." BILL ARP.



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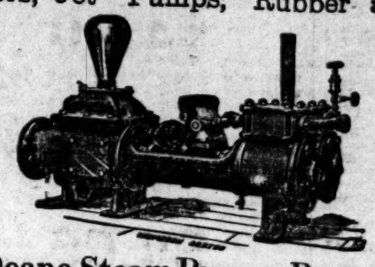
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25 with 24x30 French bevel glass, $20.
These are the best Suits ever offered in the Gate City for the money.
Also 50 Antique Oak Sideboards, for $15, $20, $25 and $30, that cannot be found elsewhere for almost twice the money.
Also 100 sets Dining Chairs and Tables, at prices 50 per cent less than heretofore.
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25 % DISCOUNT

On all the heavy Clothing and Underwear in the house. This offer will only be prolonged until we begin to take stock—three or four days. The perfected plans for showing, selling, wrapping and delivering these goods are working well. More merchandise can be handled with greater ease than in any of our past sales.

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SARGE PLUNKETT.

How the Seasons Are Getting Back to What They Used to Be.

EVERYTHING BETTER AND BRIGHTER.

After Christmas Times in the Country and the Beginning of a Return to Work.

Written for The Constitution.

Fun and frolic, loving and courting, and a good time generally, is all that should be expected of young country folks for a while after Christmas, and so it has been in our settlement this Christmas.

I like it; it smacks of old times and better times. The young folks are good indicators of the pulse of the country. They are getting over the scare of hard times, beginning to hold their heads up and are hunting up sweethearts and courting and marrying in proportion as prosperity has blessed the land. This is as it should be, they ought to mate off as sweethearts, and they ought to love and marry. I despise a healthy young man who can be satisfied with living without a wife, and there is no good sense in a girl making up her mind to shiver through all the cold winters of her life in loveliness. Hard times have much to do with the temper of the young in this matter. Many young men are made cowards by the eternal cry of hard times, and they are afraid they can't make a living for the girl they love. For these I have some little respect, but another class there be who have no fears nor no cares—they just don't care to marry, they haven't got time to love and court. They have devoted themselves to "business," and "business" is all they think about. They have joined the rush of progress, and have studied habits and affected manners—they are apes trying to do as their ideal business man does. I have no respect for these, and don't think the girls should have. The boy for me is the boy who just fairly boils over in love for some good girl, and is brave enough to face hard times, and industrious enough to pull off his coat and go to work with a vim that as good as says: "I could make a living for a dozen such as she!"

For a while the young folks of our settlement have been devoting their time to parties and visiting, and they set up to each other and look into each other's eyes in the good old-fashioned, loving way, that they uster when every youngster was inspired by the prosperity of the land, and when a poor fellow was not hampered by keeping up a style out of proportion to his income. Many of the illustrious grandfathers and grandmothers went to housekeeping with only a skillet and a frying pan in a house of mud-daubed chinks and growed on to prosperity and the blessing of many children, and there is no reason now why the poorest young man and young woman should not go and do likewise on these same old hills of Georgia, if they will do away with false pride, live within their means and keep in love and in touch with one another. Brown says he am getting cranky on this notion of living in "touch," and I want to be, for through a long life I have noticed that the men and women who have tried to keep up families, while pulling in opposite directions are failures financially, and of but little good in social standing. Understand each other's capacity, ignore the demands of fashion, live in sympathy and in love, and there is no such thing as fail—lessen you "drink," and if you do that, quit it, as Brown has done.

Our settlement is well sprinkled with old-time people, old-time ways and the good old-time religion—Hardshells. Brown feels at home among them, and I feel happy. Brown, during of the war, had his faith a little shook up, for he says that he noticed that when the balls began to whistle one of his brethren would bounce into a hole as quick as any Methodist in the confederacy—in fact, it took a mighty suple Methodist to get into a boom-proof quicker than Brown himself—but there is no war now, and there is no argument of peaceful times that could make him believe anything but that what is to be will be if it never is.

But I did not start out to discuss the religious beliefs of these good people. I wanted to tell you of what a comfortable, a happy and an old-time appearance one of their firesides presented the other night. I will pass over the supper that was spread out in the old kitchen—as the young generation would say "it was out-o'-sight"—but the old kitchen itself smacked so much of "fore de war," that I felt like looking about to find the long row of white cabins in the background and the shuck pens and rows of fodder stacks. I could hear the squeak of the old wooden screw from the gin-house, but it was only the guineas that cackled from the trees in the yard that answered my feelings by a life stir, so I turned and gazed upon the old fireplace which runs across one whole end of the house, and raised my hat to the old potrack that still hangs there. I turned my eyes from the fireplace to the kitchen walls. Strings of red pepper, catnip and sage mingled their presence with the beauties of the peafowl flybrushes, and brought up memories as sweet as childhood and as lasting as life. Quilting frames rested on the sleepers overhead, and tumbled and bundled together in one corner of the same old loft, silently rested an old spinning wheel and loom. It was there, as I gazed upon this old loom and wheel, that I craved to be a Stanton or a Maude Andrews to write a sweet verse to their memory, but I am neither of these, and can only scribble in my own old-fashioned way an ode to the wheel and loom. Here it is:

Neglected old wheel—a victim to progress—
Filed away in the loft you are left to decay;
How strange does it seem to find you so humble—
A pair of companions who had such a sway.

Old wheel, how I've watched a dear one who twirled you!
Seeming I see her, and see as it slips,
The soft roll of cotton or wool she is holding
Out into thread from her deft fingertips.

Nor must I forget your sad old companion!
Neglected old loom—so great in your day—
Could you not tell us many a story
If you could relate what you've heard lovers say?

For under the sound of your lumber and rattle,
Lovers were made to repeat o'er and o'er,
Their stories of love—and lost the sweet answer
In the thumps of your treadles down on the floor.

Neat here together—too bungley and slow
To find you a place in such a fast age,
But the thoughtless who scorn and sneer as they pass you
May never end up with such a life's page.

I turned from the kitchen and joined the groups in the "big house." Of the two large rooms one had been divested of everything in the way of furniture save chairs and benches, which were placed against the walls all around to make room for the playing in the center. This room was heated and lighted by a log-heap fire and plenty of lightwood, and it was here the grown young folks were welcome to enjoy themselves in all innocent ways. From this room I turned to the room of the old folks themselves, and around their fireplace was a picture of comfort and smiling happiness. The married folks were in here, them and the little children and a sprinkling of babes. The whole room was so comfortably warm that wraps and coats were dispensed with. Some of the men were in their shirt-sleeves, and the littles babes crowed and jumped up and down in whoever's lap they happened to be without hindrance from wraps or heavy dressing, while the larger little ones cracked walnuts to aprons' full and passed them round and round, or sit flat on the floor and picked the "goodies" from the hulls. All this brought up memories of olden times, and, let whoever may ridicule the old Hardshell for his "ers," I shall ever feel that the world-er would be the better-er if there was-er a heap more of 'em-er.

But these young folks are returning to work. It does me good to see with what energy they throw things around. The pasture fences are being repaired, briars cut and rocks piled. This week the plows will be started, gardens will be begun, manure hauled out and the rural districts of old Georgia will be a scene of blustering industry from now until planting time; then, cheered by the chirps of the blue birds, they will take a new start and rush till grain harvest, then, invigorated by a few days' change of work, they will press on till the happy time of "lay-by." All know what "lay-by time" with the farmer means, and all know that there is many a hard lick to be struck before that time, but in the meantime there will never be a great occasion—a settlement picnic, "May Day" celebration or what not, but what these brave farmer boys can go without feeling cramped. What other class can say as much? The mechanics in the towns can't lose the time, the merchants can't, the bankers and brokers, railroad magnates, or what not, cannot take these pleasurable holidays with the same rest from anxiety as do these farmers. God bless the farm and the farmers, and lead many more to engage therein, and give to the youths of the land a spirit of contentment to stay upon the old home-place, in old Georgia, and away from the wild, woolly west, is my prayer, and Brown pats me on the shoulder and says that I'm right.

Even the seasons seem to be getting around all right again. We have had some mighty cold weather recently, but it's right, it's in the right time, and it inspires the hope of an early and natural spring. Pretty weather at Christmas-time is mighty nice but when we have to pay for it by a late and unnatural spring I don't like it. Let us all bear with the cold cheerfully in its season, so that when the spring birds come they will not be driven away by a blizzard from the north, and will hop in the furrow behind our plow and cheer us with their spring-time chirps. SARGE PLUNKETT.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—*Feliz A. Mary, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.*

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In charge of a graduate of pharmacy.
PALMER'S DRUG STORE,
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BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The best fare. jan29-1y

1.50 P. M.

Every day you can leave Atlanta on the East Tennessee vestibule for Knoxville. Arrive there at 10 p. m. 3t

WHISKY AND OPIUM

An Awful Though Unintentional Error, is that of drinking whisky and using opium and morphine. Stop! Reflect! and apply to Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., and be cured as thousands of others have been who are now free with unclouded minds and happy families. A treatise sent free to all applicants.

7.05 A. M.

The Western Express leaves Macon, daily.
Arrives, Atlanta . . . . . 10:20 p. m.
Arrives, Chattanooga . . . . . 4:40 a. m.
Arrives, Nashville . . . . . 10:40 a. m.
Arrives, Knoxville . . . . . 8:25 a. m. 3t

Take Table d'Hote Dinner at the Aragon

Before the matinee. One dollar, including bottle of wine on and after next Monday.

1.50 P. M.

The East Tennessee vestibule limited leaves Atlanta and arrives at Knoxville at 10 p. m. 3t

Growing in Popularity.

The Dixie Baking Powder is making new friends every day and keeping all its old ones. And a most remarkable thing is that the users of this powder praise it more highly than we do, pronouncing it the best on the market, while we claim simply that it cannot be excelled.
DIXIE BAKING POWDER CO.,
116 1-2 Peachtree Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dine at the Aragon. Daily,

Between 12 and 2 o'clock. One dollar, including bottle of wine on and after next Monday.

10.30 A. M.

The East Tennessee vestibule leaves Macon, daily for Atlanta, Chattanooga and Cincinnati. 3t

The World's Fair Special

Leaves Atlanta, daily at. . . . 1:50 p. m.
Arrives, Chattanooga . . . . 7:20 p. m.
Arrives, Cincinnati . . . . 7:20 a. m.
Arrives, Chicago . . . . . 5:20 p. m. 3t

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation, malaria, colds and the grip.
For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.
For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart disease.
For fever, chills, debility and kidney disease, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50c. and $1 bottles at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

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Cures all coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, hemorrhages, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant reliable.
25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE LEYDEN.

A Select and Refined Home, 108 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Clean rooms, choice, healthy location, table and attendance, would please the most fastidious; is not a hotel, but a select home.

Renting Clothes

WAS NOT AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE IN MOSES'S TIME. IN FACT IT WAS QUITE CUSTOMARY. A MAN RARELY EVER FINDS IT NECESSARY TO RENT HIS CLOTHES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND THE REASON IS VERY APPARENT. LUMPKIN, COLE & STEWART ARE SELLING CLOTHES AT PRICES WHICH THE MOST ECONOMICAL MAN CAN AFFORD. IT IS CHEAPER TO BUY NOW THAN TO RENT. THEY ARE SELLING A CHEVIOT SUIT FOR $15 THAT SOLD FOR $22.50 BEFORE CHRISTMAS. A STRIPED WORSTED FOR $16.50 THAT SOLD FOR $22.50. CASSIMERE SUITS FOR $12 TO $15 THAT SOLD FOR $16 TO $20 AND SUITS FOR $10 THAT SOLD FOR $12 TO $14.

THESE ARE FACTS. LOOK AT THEM AND BE CONVINCED.

G. McD. NATHAN,
REAL ESTATE,
18 WALL STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.

$50 A FRONT FOOT for lot 50x150 to alley, Spring street near North avenue. This lot is graded and has eastern front.

$100 cash and $10 a month buys newly-renovated 3-room house on street car line, corner lot, 50x125, street paved; rented to white tenant.

$225 a front foot for corner lot on Loyd street within four blocks of union depot.

$2,000, 4-room house, Linden street, between Piedmont avenue and Jackson street. Easy terms.

$50 a front foot for corner lot on West Peachtree. This is in a grove and well situated.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

RAILROAD front—101 feet front on railroad running back toward Marietta street 175 feet on one side and 101 feet on the other to a 15-foot alley with a 12-foot alley running along the side from Marietta street to railroad making this lot of very easy access. This is positively the only close in railroad front that can be bought out Marietta street and will easily double in value inside of two years. Price $100 per front foot. W. M. Scott & Co.

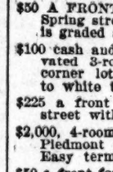
MARIETTA STREET—85x145 feet with alley side and rear, two story frame building containing two stores, each 20x40 with eight living rooms above. Also two 3-room houses fronting the alley; all rent for $35 per month. Price $4,500, one-half cash. W. M. Scott & Co.

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WEST END—Two beautiful new cottages, one of six and one of seven rooms, only one-half block from Gordon street and electric cars, curbing and sidewalks down; $2,750 and $3,850 respectively; easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT—Over Jacobs's drug store, one large room, suitable for light manufacturing also three office rooms. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT—Partially furnished 7-room house 303 Washington street, $32.50 per month; choice neighborhood, large lot. W. M. Scott & Co.



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VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.
NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.
STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, *quickly restored.*
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Hoyt's Hong Kong Tea per pound, 30c.
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One pound Hoyt's American Breakfast Tea and twenty-one pounds granulated sugar for $1.60.
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Hoyt's Peachtree Patent Flour per barrel, $5.50.
Hoyt's three-pound Standard California Peaches, 25c.
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Hoyt's Sunbeam Maine Corn, 15c.
Two-pound Virginia Corn, 10c.
Three-pound Boston Baked Beans, 20c.
Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, 30c.
Our Teas are especially imported for us and blended by a tea expert. They are sold at one-half the price you pay for them elsewhere. All goods guaranteed to be of the best quality or money refunded.
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Heating Stoves at Cost. Coal and Wood Stoves, Gas Stoves, Oil Stoves and Gas Radiators. Buy now and save money. Thos. Kirk M'f'g Co., 81 and 83 Peachtree street.

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These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, those affections in which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail. MIDY

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A good suit or overcoat for your boy?

$3.90

Will buy one of our regular $4.50, $5 and $6 grades. Sizes, four to fourteen.

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A pair of fine all-wool trousers?

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Will take a pair of our well made $6, $6.50 or $7 pants.

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A comfortable suit or overcoat?

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Is the uniform price for our winter suits and overcoats marked $15, $16.50 and $18. This sale holds good for this week only. Can you make a better investment?

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Scientific Opticians,

Make a specialty of quick work in filling oculist's prescriptions for spectacles and eye-glasses.
Their facilities are unexcelled. Salesroom at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

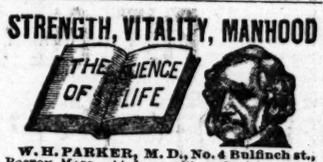
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 17, 1893.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., on the 3d day of February, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials required for painting, alterations and repairs for the U. S. courthouse and postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or the office of the custodian at Atlanta, Ga. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defect or informality in any bid, if it be deemed in the interest of the government to do so. All proposals received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for painting, alterations and repairs for the U. S. courthouse and postoffice building at Atlanta, Ga." and addressed to W. J. Edbrooke, supervising architect.
jan20 fri sun tues thur sat mon

Sewanee Law School,
(Law Department of the University of the South.)

Will open March 16, 1893. For information address Professor B. J. Ramage, Ph.D., Harvard; or Thomas F. Gallor, S. T. D., Sewanee, Tenn. jan15-4t-sun

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Large book, THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION, The PRIZE ESSAY, 300 pp., 125 invaluable prescriptions, full gilt, only $1.00 by mail, double sealed, secure from observation.
Dr. Parker's works are the best on the subjects treated ever published, and have an enormous sale throughout this country and England. Read them now and learn to be STRONG, VIGOROUS and MANLY. HEAL THYSELF.—Medical Review.

IT MAY BE

That you will need either an overcoat, a heavy suit, an odd pair of pants or a suit of underwear with which to complete the season. If so, we wish to engage your attention just long enough to say that we can make it interesting for you now on either of the above articles. You know at this season prices are always "off." This season there is no variation from the rule in this line. The idea is we wish to reduce stock as much as possible and price shall not be a barrier, but rather the leverage power with which to accomplish our object.

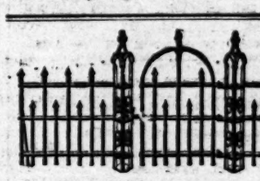
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EVERYTHING IN OVERCOATS, SUITS AND TROUSERS TO GO—AND THERE'S SPLENDID PICKING AMONG THEM.
JAMES A. ANDERSON CLOTHING CO., No. 41 Whitehall Street.

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MANHATTAN LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
Is Prepared to Make
CONTRACTS
For the ensuing year with district, general and special agents throughout Georgia and South Carolina.
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MANAGER,
33½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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W. D. BEATIE,
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Atlanta Nurseries.
Now is the time to plant your Shade Trees, Fruit Trees, Roses, Vines, etc. You can buy first-class stock from me at a very low price. Call on or address me at Room 508 Equitable Building Fifth floor. Catalogue free. dec30-1y

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts
And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.
Is now receiving in addition to his usual large and assorted stock a large supply of fireworks, such as skyrockets, roman candles, cannon crackers, small fire crackers, powder, shot, gun caps, blank and bullet cartridges, etc. He has at his Whitehall street store a large and assorted stock of other Christmas goods, such as wines, rums, gins, brandies and whiskies of all kinds, some of the finest wines and liquors on the continent, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. All orders from the city and country promptly filled. Terms cash.

During my absence in New York for the next week, my brother, Mr. Joseph Crankshaw, will have charge of my business and will gladly serve my friends and patrons.

Charles W. Crankshaw,
JEWELER,
28½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

1,000 IN POSITIONS.

Over Three Hundred in Atlanta Alone.

WELL PAID FOR THEIR WORK

The Great Good the Southern Shorthand and Business College Is Accomplishing.

"One thousand people at work earning good salaries, and put there through the agency of one institution!

"Three hundred or more of this number are filling positions of trust in this great southern metropolis, the Gate City, and the balance are located at various points all over the United States, Mexico and the Dominion of Canada.

"Two hundred others are now in the hands of the same institution being prepared for the various avocations of mercantile life."

These words were uttered by the managers of the Southern Shorthand and Business college, Messrs. A. C. Briscoe and L. W. Arnold, two of Atlanta's most conscientious and trustworthy citizens.

"Do you guarantee your students positions?" was asked of the managers.

"No, indeed," they replied, "no reputable college will offer such flattering inducements, and such catch-pennies are only practiced upon the ignorant who are persuaded to believe, by institutions adopting such methods, that all that is necessary for their future success is for them to pay their tuition fee, and they will be taken from a brush-heap in the mountains, and placed in a position in a bank in the remarkably short period of three months. Such promises are absurd, and, while we have never, in a single instance, promised a position, yet it affords us much pleasure in the reflection that we have been instrumental in placing more than a thousand people in good positions, many of whom are now making from $50 to $100 per month, and some as much as $300 a month. Only today we had four applications for stenographers and bookkeepers, and it frequently happens that we are not able to supply the demand upon us."

"Why, then can you not afford to guarantee positions?"

"The reason is obvious. In the first place were we to promise our students positions we could not secure room enough to accommodate the large number that would come to us, and the market would soon become crowded. Secondly, there are always 'black sheep among all flocks,' and this rule is applicable to business colleges as well as to other institutions. Should we guarantee positions, we would be as much obligated to the incompetent student, the student who would not be trained to study and to properly apply himself, as to the competent and deserving one. You can readily see the infeasibility of such a foolish promise. During the present year we expect to educate for business five or six hundred people, and while we do not say they will all get positions, yet we feel safe in the prediction that all who conscientiously and perseveringly apply themselves to their studies and become thoroughly competent bookkeepers, stenographers and operators, will experience no difficulty in securing employment.

"So thorough and complete are our courses of instruction that our students are able to cope with business from the start. We could cite you to numerous cases where our pupils have gone direct home from the school and taken entire charge of sets of books, and conducted them as well as bookkeepers can of years' experience."

The Southern Shorthand and Business college is certainly a booming institution, and Atlanta, as well as the whole south, is appreciative of the work it is doing.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m

Boulevard Methodist, corner Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject: "Treasures of the Snow." Services at 7 p. m. by Rev. John W. Heidt. A cordial invitation extended to all. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt. Rev. J. T. Davis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church, south—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. John W. Heidt, D. D., presiding elder. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. John M. White, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday school at 9:30. Temperance school at 2:30 p. m. Services Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street. Sunday school every sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited.

Walker street mission Sunday school, over Henderson's store, end of Pryor street dummy—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D. D., pastor—Services at 11 a. m., and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Epworth M. E. church, Edgewood. Rev. W. F. Colley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and at 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Moore Memorial Church, Corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seats free. A cordial welcome to strangers.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Annual meeting at 11 a. m. at which reports of the year's work will be read. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching today by the pastor. Services morning and night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central (Fourth) Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Harvey Hatcher. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Fillmore streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. J. Wm. Jones. The young men will lead at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. E. L. Sisk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist Mission, corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Rev. R. A. Sublett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Simpson street mission of Third Baptist church. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Decatur Street Mission—328 Decatur street, near corner Hilliard—Sunday school 3:30 p. m. prayer meeting every Thursday and Sunday nights. C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. on the third Sunday and Saturday before in each month.

East Atlanta Baptist Church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street.—E. L. Wood, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. T. E. McCutchen.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street.—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m.

The Mission Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., also religious services at 7:30 p. m. near Hulsey's depot.

Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. R. W. Bowman, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Psalm Singing Presbyterian Church, corner of Whitehall and Humphries streets—J. E. Johnson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Samuel Young. Communion. Sabbath school at 10 a. m Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church, Hunter and Washington street, Rev. T. C. Tupper, D.D., rector. Services with holy communion at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p.m. Sundayschool at 9:45 a.m.

St. Barnabas Mission, corner Decatur and Factory streets—Rev. T. C. Tupper priest in charge. Services and Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer at 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 4 p. m.

Mission of the Incarnation in hall at corner of Gordon and Lee streets, West End—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, West Peachtree street, North Atlanta—Sunday school and services at 3:30 p. m.

Church of the Good Shepard, Plum street near North avenue. Sunday school and childrens' service in the afternoon. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Rev. R. M. W. Black, minister-in-charge.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D. pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth—Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Lecture by Dr. W. A. Glover at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Seats free and all made welcome.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The Union Spiritualist Association will meet in the hall over Maddox & Rucker's bank tonight at 7:30. All cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, Rev. C. F. Williamson, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, Superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Seats free. Congregational singing. Missions: West End Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., J. L. Shuff, Supt. Decatur and Bell street mission at 3:30 p. m., S. R. Webster, Supt.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Church of Christ (Scientist) 42½ N Broad St.—Divine service and Sunday school 10:30 a. m. All invited.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Forsyth and Garnett Streets.—Rev. Carl A. S. Bersch, Pastor. Service at 11 a. m. Sunday chool at 9:30 a.m.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN SERVICE.

English Lutheran service will be held in the lecture hall of the Y. M. C. A. building at 11 a.m., conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst.

Gospel Hall, opposite Atlanta Furniture Factory. Evangelist S. John Duncan, of Canada, will deliver an address on the "Second Coming of Christ" tonight. All are invited.

COLORED.

St. Paul's Episcopal Mission, 138 N. Butler. Services at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The guaranteed cure for all headaches is Bromo-Seltzer—10c a bottle.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 17 Ha Cain Street,

reopened January 2d. New classes for beginners will be formed during this week. Special attention is called to the classes which will be formed for the study of French literature, also for special study of pronunciation for those who wish to acquire a genuine Parisian accent. The work proceeds entirely by conversation. Nothing but the language taught is spoken. Three hours' study a week at the school and less than that at home during six months will give a profitable knowledge of the language. Circulars sent on application. For further particulars write or apply to B. Collonge, Principal and proprietor. 17 E. Cain st.

The marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its positive merit. It cures where other preparations fail to do any good whatever. Is it not the medicine for you?

The Vestibule Limited.

The only solid Pullman vestibule limited, with dining cars to and from the south, is operated daily by the Richmond and Danville, leaving Atlanta at 11:45 o'clock in the moring, through to Washington, Philadelphia and New York without change. All the comforts of modern railway travel.

Atlanta Elevator Company manufacturers of passenger and freight elevators. Call on them for anything in this line.
jan 15—3t sun tues fri

WANTED—Boarders.

A MARRIED COUPLE, or two gentlemen, who would enjoy home comforts can secure apartments in a handsomely furnished residence with superior table board and service, only two blocks from Hotel Aragon. Apply at 187 Ivy street. jan 19, thur, fri, sun.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY—Good board with handsomely furnished rooms, near in. Drawer 777.

TWO MARRIED COUPLES or young men to occupy pleasant rooms, with board; references required. 21 Powers street. sun,wed.

LARGE, COMFORTABLE room with board; 20 Church street; quiet place for transients.

SEVERAL YOUNG men can obtain board in private family. All modern improvements, references exchanged; 199 South Forsyth street.

FIFTY DAY BOARDERS wanted at 27 and 29 Wheat, second door to Y. M. C. A. building; good management and good table.

WANTED—Some one to occupy nice room with board. Apply at 161 Whitehall street; also table boarders.

35 WHEAT STREET—Handsomely, furnished rooms, with unexcelled table board; also day board; rates reasonable to prompt paying applicants.

THREE or four gentlemen can get good board at $16 per month by applying at 9 Trinity avenue, corner Loyd, three blocks from depot.

BOARDERS WANTED—A handsomely-furnished, sunny front room with good board in private family for two gentlemen or couple. Modern conveniences. Reasonable rates. 167 Loyd street.

BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY—First-class fare; neatly furnished rooms and very near in; every convenience. No. 62 Houston street.

WANTED—A few Jewish gentlemen to occupy 2 nice rooms, with or without board. Apply at 157 Whitehall street.

BOARDING—Delightfully furnished front rooms; also single rooms, every convenience, central location. 55 North Forsyth, corner Poplar.

WANTED BOARDERS—Two gentlemen or a married couple, for a comfortable downstairs room; also, day boarders, at 131 Washington street.

BOARDERS WANTED—At the Boyd & Baxter house, Marietta street, convenient to all the factories; nicely furnished rooms and good fare; terms reasonable.

BOARDING—Room and day board at Mrs. Kemp's, No. 31 Gilmer street; large house, handsome grounds, gas and water; convenient to business, about one block only from Edgewood avenue and Equitable building; also, stables to rent.

WANTED BOARDERS—No. 61 N. Forsyth street, local, transient and day boarders; will also rent one large comfortable front room.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—Board by man and wife in strictly private family where there are no boarders. References exchanged. Address, stating particulars, P, care Constitution.

YOUNG COUPLE, with no children, desire board in private family near center of city. Address, stating terms, etc., E. M. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—A vocal and instrumental music teacher to board, three pupils in house; can accommodate four young men with board and lodging. 173 Luckie street.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 combination horse; good size, stylish and gentle. Cheap. Address "Rox," care Constitution.

FOR SALE, Cheap—One two-seated cut-under surrey, one jump-seat surrey; one three months in use, with nine months' guarantee from maker; also one trained goat. P. W. Rose, 67 E. Alabama. jan22-3t

NOTICE.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE FOR A SLEIGH RIDE—Steel cutter sleighs of every description; buggy and saddle horses to suit the most fastidious. Fine horses and mules for sale at all prices. Call early and avoid the rush. R. T. Harrison, 36 South Pryor street.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE PAPER—Nearly 300 ladies and gents want correspondents. Read their advertisements, three months for 10c. Helping Hand, Chicago. oct23-26t-eo-sun

FINANCIAL.

LIFE ENDOWMENT and tontine insurance policies bought. Loans negotiated on same. Charles W. Seidell, 3 1-2 Whitehall street, Adanta, Ga.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION ON FLUTE and piccolo—Boehm or Meyer systems; best references. Prof. Rosa, 110 North Forsyth street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, drummers, clerks, collectors, conductors, engineers, carpenters, etc., will be furnished you by Southern Bureau of information and Employment, 70 1-2 Peachtree street.

SOUTHERN BUREAU of Information and Employment, 70 1-2 Peachtree street, is patronized by Atlanta's best business men, as the number of applicants we place in good positions will show.

SOUTHERN BUREAU of Information and Employment, 70 1-2 Peachtree street, is meeting with most wonderful success, and should you need assistance in their line you will find it greatly to your advantage to call or write them.

SOUTHERN BUREAU of Information and Employment, 70 1-2 Peachtree street, assists in the securing of partners and the buying and selling of all kinds of legitimate business.

SOUTHERN BUREAU of Information and Employment, 70 1-2 Peachtree street, furnishes first-class cooks, chambermaids, waiters, porters, butlers, drivers, etc., at a nominal cost.

SOUTHERN BUREAU of Information and Employment, 70 1-2 Peachtree street, will assist you in getting a good position. Our facilities are such that we can aid you in any city or state.

—Ten good brick layers, winter's job, wages 35 cents per hour. W. C. Green Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED—Blacksmith to sharpen drills and tools. Columbia quarries. A. R. Stewart, general manager, jan20 fri sat sun 3t

SALARY OR COMMISSION—To agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and sample of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 16, La Crosse, Wis. dly

WANTED—Southern people to keep their money in the south. We clean or dye the most delicate shades and fabrics; old clothes made new. Repair to order. No ripping required. We pay expressage both ways. Write for terms and price list. McEwen's Steam Dye Works and Cleaning Establishment, Nashville, Tenn.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell Baking Powder. We pay $75 month salary and expenses or 20 per cent commission. Steady employment, experience unnecessary. If you want a position here is a chance. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 to 846 Van Buren, Chicago. aug18-dly

TRAVELING MAN WANTED—We want a man to represent us in the south. Must be at least thirty years of age and of good habits; one who has had some experience in advertising preferred. Address, with references, Hatch Hotel Register Co., Des Moines, Ia. jan 19, thur, sun.

WE WANT salesmen and women in every county in the United States, where territory is not already taken, to sell our Aluminium Silver solid metal knives, forks and spoons to consumers. No plate to wear off. Goods guaranteed to wear fifty years. Agents average from $25 to $40 per week and meet with ready sale, so great is the demand for this class of ware. Sample case free. Write at once with stamp. Western Aluminium Silver Co., Marion, Ind. jan15-2t-sun

DO YOU WANT WORK—Active, energetic men wanted to sell nursery stock. We have an immense stock of the highest grade, equal to any in the United States, and we want reliable men to travel for us. Address G. H. Miller & Son, Rome, Ga. jan 22, 4t—sun.

WANTED—Two young men to travel; no canvassing; good salary and expenses to right man. Call or address 441 Equitable building.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, manager, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—A specialty salesman. Address P. O. Box 66, Atlanta, Ga., giving age, experience and references.

WANTED—Competent blacksmith who understands both sawmill and locomotive work. Apply to Bewick Lumber Company Hazlehurst, Ga. jan 22—4t

MEN WANTED to distribute circulars, etc., everywhere. Cash paid. No canvassing. Enclose stamp. Advertising Bureau, 68 Broadway, N. Y. city.

WANTED—Two good experienced installment canvassers, for this city, for a new work; the best of references required. Address D. E. Luther, southern manager Caswell Publishing Company, 66 1-2 and 68 1-2 Whitehall street, city.

HELP WANTED.—Female.

$5 TO $15 PER DAY at home selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O.
Dec-25—12t sun

WANTED—White girl to cook for family of three. Address T. M. D., postoffice box 426, city.

WANTED—A well-recommended nurse, willing to take charge of children night and day; white or colored. Mrs. Courtland Symmes, Brunswick, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as drug clerk; first-class certificate; best of references; willing to work. Address Druggist, care E. E. Hunter, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED—Position as drug clerk; first-class certificate, best of references; willing to work. Address Druggist, care E. E. Hunter, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED—At once, a position by a competent bookkeeper. Will accept position at $100 per month to start with. Atlanta references. Address "B.," P. O. Box 648, Atlanta, Ga.

A1—A city salesman will consider an offer of side lines on commission; references. Red Head, care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as traveling salesman; seven years' experience on the road; references furnished. Address Salesman, Constitution office.

EXPERIENCED job printer wants permanent situation, in Atlanta or elsewhere; union man. Address Printer, care Constitution.

WANTED—A position by a reliable and energetic stenographer, who is willing to assist in general office work and make himself generally useful to employers. Address Stenographer, 86 Peachtree street, city. jan 17—1w

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Lady stenographer and typewriter, desires position. First-class city reference furnished. Address Miss F. L. 29 1-2 Marietta street, city. jan18-3t-wed-fri su

A YOUNG LADY of several years' experience desires position as principal or assistant of good school; references given. Address "Y," care Constitution.

WANTED—By a lady who has had experience, a position as housekeeper in a first-class hotel; can give the best of references. Address Wright, care Constitution.
jan22-9t-sun

WANTED—Agents.

LADY MADE $42 last week selling "Long's Solid Mucilage Pencil." Why not you? Address C. A. Long, M'f'r., 334 Dearborn street, Chicago Ill.

BRIGHT, active agents wanted in Atlanta to sell a new article indispensable to gentlemen wearing silk hats. Quick and easy sales, good commission. Address Moulin Rouge Brilliant Co., 17 Broadway, New York. jan20 3t fri sun tue.

AGENTS—Salary and commission; best fraternal order; assets, $300,000; both life and endowment classes; gilt-edged in every respect; some district agents wanted; a rare chance. Address King & Co., 8 Union Square, New York. oct6-dlyr-sun

WANTED—General agents in every southern state to handle best door closer made; sells at sight. For full particulars address Williams Door Closer Company, manufacturers, Waterloo, Ia. Reference, Messrs. Cranston & Jennings, No. 60 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill. jan14-0t

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—By man and wife furnished house until fall. Address "E." care Constitution.

WANTED—House, twelve to thirty rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in suitable locality for boarding house. Address P. O. Box 71.

WANTED—By young married couple two unfurnished rooms; state price and location to R. P. R., care Constitution.

WANTED—A nice 8 or 9-room house on the north side, by February 1st. Address Prompt, Constitution office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—At half cost price, one Estey organ, cash or easy installments. A. J. Wurm, 123 Piedmont avenue.

FOR SALE—$35 German violin, bow and case, $12. Pair $8, all steel, patent club skates, $2. $45 tailor-made suit for fleshy man, worn slightly, only $10. Call 270 Houston street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Well equipped steam laundry, Columbus, Ga. Only steam laundry in the city. Population 30,000. For particulars address J. W. Pease, Columbus, Ga.
jan 12—3w thur sun

WANTED—Partner, silent or active, by February 1st, to invest $6,000 in established business. Paid 28 per cent first year. Address Business, care P. O. Box 481, Atlanta, Ga. tues thur sun

WANTED—Interest in established dressmaking and millinery business, or smart business lady experienced to establish same in Atlanta; invest $6,000. Address Dressmaker, care Constitution. jan 19, 2t—thu, sun.

GENTLEMAN OF WIDE experience, good social position, will invest $5,000 to $15,000 for active interest in safe established business or company. Address "Experienced," care Constitution. jan 19, 2t—thu, sun

A PARTNER WANTED in the real estate business who is well acquainted and knows the city well. Have on my books upwards of $1,000,000 worth of property for sale. Edward Parsons, 2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. January 21, 1893. sun, tue, thu.

A WELL finished, well located hotel or boarding house, close in, either furnished or unfurnished, is wanted, by a party who can run it in first-class style. Address S. H. J., Constitution office.

I HAVE FOR RENT a new and elegant hotel of 27 rooms, with all conveniences, over half furnished, eight blocks from the passenger depot, on street car line; thirty boarders in the house, and a good transient trade. I will give a satisfactory rental to any person who can run the house. J. Henly Smith, 12 West Alabama street.

WANTED—Partner with $1,000 to join the advertiser in a light, clean and profitable manufacturing business. For particulars, address E. W. B., this office.

AN ARTICLE ABSOLUTELY needed and used in all households and offices; sample sent for 10 cents. Address P. O. Box 124. Atlanta, Ga.

MAKE THREE TIMES as much butter by our mechanical process, $9; monthly per cow $25 daily manufacturing in small towns. Complete outfit $5. T. E. Hall, promoter, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Splendid opportunity for parties with small capital. For particulars call at or address "D." 52 Marietta street Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—At once, in every town in the south, a good live agent for our new "Cook Book, by Cathrine Owens." Price suited to the times. This is a harvest for agents. Apply quick if you want territory to D. E. Luther, southern manager Cassell Publishing Company, 66 1-2 and 68 1-2 Whitehall street Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—A fine bakery with good trade and growing; everything in good order, on principal street in Atlanta. Address Man, care Constitution.

PARTNER WANTED—With $500 capital to engage in a very pleasant and profitable staple business. S, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Old established, good paying small family hotel, centrally located; good help and patronage. A. Z., care Constitution.

OPPORTUNITY for druggist with a few hundred dollars or security. Wish partner to join me in purchasing splendidly situated store. Terms easy. Pharmacist, care Constitution.

WANTED—Immediately, a partner with $600 or $700 cash, to join with me in a well paying business. Address P. S. Holden, 81 Loyd street, Atlanta, Ga.

PARTIES wishing to leave Birmingham on account of ill health, will lease handsome 18-room brick house filled with first-class boarders, and sell furniture, elegant and new, on easy terms; locality best in the city; a paying business. Address immediately Z. Y., care Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.
jan22-2t-sun

WANTED—Man to go to the Pacific coast and take charge of permanent branch for large Chicago house; will pay all running expenses and salary of $250 per month and allow a percentage on all the business done; five or ten years' contract if desired; must invest $10,000 cash in goods and merchandise carried there in stock and must give entire attention to business. Henry Vernon, 605 Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY of twenty, decided brunette, worth $50,000, would marry an honorable gentleman. Address "Cora," Box 17, Auburn Park, Illinois.

NOTICE—Mr. A. H. Wilde is no longer connected with the Atlanta Beef Company. M. O. Baker, manager. jan22-3t

WANTED—Lady correspondent, am nineteen, height, five feet ten inches, weight, 130, dark wavy hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, called handsome, fair education, temperate, steady, fine family, excellent position; object, pleasure and results; strictly confidential. Address Charlie, care carrier No. 12, Atlanta, Ga.

MARRIAGE paper describing ladies and gents who wish to marry; many pretty and rich, sent for 10c. silver. Box 486 Chicago.
jan22-sun-4t

MARRY—If you want a husband or wife, rich or poor, send stamp for matrimonial paper. Thousands have married through our introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chicago, Ill.

HEIRS TO TEXAS LANDS, ATTENTION!—If any of your relatives assisted in the early settlement of Texas, or took part in its wars, you are probably entitled to property they owned; write me giving your relative's name, and I will investigate to see whether he was entitled to anything and will report to you the result. Correspondence solicited. E. P. Phelps, Houston, Tex.

M. J. WALKER, stenographer and typewriter, phone 1457, 402 Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga. Miss Ella Menko, Charles E. Bell and Charles Faver, assistants. Your work respectfully solicited. jan1su-wed-fri

ATTENTION LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instruction 2c., or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6c., by mail. Emma Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass. jan8 13t sun

MESENA, WARREN COUNTY GEORGIA, December 7, 1892.—Having failed to purchase, as I once contemplated, an interest in the East Decatur Land Company, I have no interest whatever in said company, and no connection with it as superintendent or in any other capacity. Respectfully, B. F. Thompson. dec-25-4t sun

TONTIO! TONTIO! For men only. Greatest and most successful developer and restorer known. Price, $2. Guaranteed. Stamp for circulars. Strictly confidential. Dr. H. F. Miller, 241 Wabash ave., Chicago.
dec4 26t sun

WANTED—To see John Smith, son of John G. Smith, who formerly resided at Pikesville, Tenn., and reported to be now living in this city, and former owner of an interest in a piece of property in the town of Jamaica, L. I. This party will confer a favor on me by calling at my office in relation to a matter of mutual interest. T. J. Felder, room 337 Equitable building. jan 19, 7t.

JONES, he pays the freight; SMITH, he sells the Herring-Hall Marvin Co.'s fire and burglar proof safes, vault doors and safety depository systems; there are flies on Jones; none on B. F. Smith, 34 West Alabama street, Atlanta Ga., and Richmnd, Va.
nov5-d1y

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls, forty miles away.

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS—$35 sideboards, $15; $85 sideboard, $35; $250 walnut suit, $75; $25 walnut hat rack, $10; $40 French cheval suits, $23. See these bargains. Snook & Son. sun, tue, thur.

DON'T FAIL to see the bargains in furniture at Snook & Son's; everything goes at and below cost; nothing like it ever seen in Atlanta. sun, tue, thur.

SNOOK & SON have thrown their one hundred thousand dollar stock on the market; big bargains in all grades furniture; solid oak suits cut to $15, spot cash. sun, tue, thur.

FURNITURE—New and second-hand bedroom suits, $10 and up; wardrobes, $5.50 and up; hall racks, $6 and up; sideboards, oak and walnut, $12 and up; other household and office goods, stoves and carpets cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 38 South Broad street.

MATTRESSES—25 mattresses, 50 cents a piece Monday. L. M. Ives, 38 South Broad street.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy a lot in or near Atlanta, for very small cash payment and $10 a month. Address giving description and price of lot. "Time" care Constitution. jan183tw f su

A FULL LINE of legal blanks of every description on hand or made to order on short notice. Address Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga. jan8 1m

WANTED—A good lot on south side for cash, direct from owner. Give exact location and lowest price; am going to buy best bargain; address "Cold Cash," care Constitution.

WANTED—I wish to buy a nice vacant lot or a good lot with modern five to seven-room dwelling on it. West End preferred, but would entertain a bargain in the city. Property must be on good street, and want to deal with owner direct, as no fancy prices will be given. Cash, care Constitution.

WANTED—Direct from owner, 5-room house in good neighborhood, not too far out. $1,800 cash. Address Buyer, Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—Nice 5-room house with bathroom, gas and water, centrally located. Apply room 55 Gould building.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—Splendid ten-room house with or without furniture. Central location and very desirable. Address, care this office, North Side.

FOR RENT—An 8-room house furnished or unfurnished, centrally located and convenient for all purposes. Call or address, 129 Ivy st.

FOR RENT—An elegant 6-room cottage at Ormwood, in 200 feet of station on dummy line to Soldiers' Home, $12.50 per month. Address Ormwood, this office.

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—On October 1st, offices and basement, building corner of Alabama and Pryor streets and back to railroad, now occupied by Mr. Aaron Haas and others. Would prefer renting all to one tenant. Inquire of undersigned, Kiser building. Henry Jackson. oct14-fri-sun-wed

NEW and comfortable sleeping rooms for rent. Apply corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, East Atlanta Land Company.
jan22-1m

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Singly or together, from February 1st, to gentlemen only, two comfortably furnished rooms in private family; bath privileges. Address P. O. Box 253.
jan20 3t fri sun tues

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, vacated the 1st of February. Bath on same floor. References; 18 Capitol place.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room; one or two rooms convenient for housekeeping; gas, bath, attendance; day board convenient. 85 Loyd street.

THREE furnished rooms, light housekeeping, every convenience, northern couple preferred. Address M. R., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with all modern conveniences. 59 Garnett street, five doors from Whitehall.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Private family—urnished or unfurnished rooms at very reasonable rates if taken at once. No. 62 Houston street.

TWO LARGE CONNECTED ROOMS for rent, close in and in good neighborhood; water gas and bath. Apply at No. 41 W. Fair St.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

LARGE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board or without, for rent very reasonable. 79 Trinity avenue,
jan 17—3t tues thur sun

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

STOREROOM TO RENT, 38 South Pryor street; splendid stand for business; also lot of stables, 44 South Pryor street; rent cheap. Call at 38 South Pryor street.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West Alabama, St., Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

A NEW 28-ROOM hotel, eight blocks from carshed, on street car line; everything nice, and all conveniences; thirty boarders, and nice transient custom, at very reasonable rental to the right party. Call.

7-ROOM residence, close in, north side, all conveniences, gas, water and bath, $25.

NEW 5-ROOM cottage, near Ivy street, $25.00.

VERY NICE 4-room cottage, two blocks of new capitol; $16.

NICE, NEW, 5-room cottage, all conveniences, near new capitol; $22.50.

VERY NICE 6-room cottage, good location, Whitehall street; $27.50.

SUPERIOR STORE in heart of the city; $50.

NEW BRICK store, Mitchell street, near Central railroad depot, fine location for family grocery or market; $30.

I OFFER A LAGE double store, with up stairs, on main thoroughfare—splendid place for furniture or any large wholesale business. Call.

A 12-ROOM boarding house, south side, six blocks of carshed; $40.

A PRETTY 5-room cottage in West End; $16.00.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

MOORE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND School of Shorthand, 116 and 118 Peachtree street. A high grade business training school. The best business and shorthand course in existence. Over 4,000 students placed in good paying positions. No failures in the Pernin system of shorthand, as taught at Moore's under experienced teachers. Principles learned in ten lessons; students prepared for positions in two to three months. Circulars, testimonials, etc., free.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College and School of Shorthand, has absolutely no successful competition in the southern states. Since January 1st we have enrolled twice as many new students as all other schools in this city combined. Although we now occupy the largest as well as most elegantly furnished schoolrooms in the city, we will be compelled to lease another floor to accommodate the great numbers of young men and ladies who will enter within the next few weeks. Among those who entered last week was a young man who graduated from a school in this city, but after investigating our wonderful methods of teaching decided to enter.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College, Kiser building, Atlanta.—Nothing succeeds like success. Idle boasts are easily made, but facts are stubborn things. Call at our college, investigate our methods of teaching; go through our school and see for yourself that we have more pupils in daily attendance than any school in this city. We make a specialty of giving lessons in shorthand by mail, and are instructing many pupils in this way. Night classes in shorthand, bookkeeping, telegraphy, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Catalogue free.

OUR Telegraphy Department has been established only about three months, yet we have five times as many young men and ladies studying telegraphy as any other business college in this state. Our teacher is not only a successful instructor, but an operator of wide experience. Sullivan & Crichton's Business College, Kiser building. Catalogues free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS College, 57 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.—The leading comm

20 PAGES. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 11 to 20.

VOL XXIV. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING. JANUARY 22, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS

KEELY CO.

After Stock-Taking.

The sheets have been completed. The result shows a greater business than ever before.
Such successes are stimulants, not narcotics, in any well-ordered store. Therefore, the present is a period of inspiration and activity here.
Merchandise plans numerous, broad and progressive are maturing. They will develop soon and our advertising will be more highly interesting and attractive than ever before.

Concerning January Bargains.

New Year is the time for adjustment. Hence much merchandise is forced for sale. Firms dissolve, retiring partners are paid off, estates arranged, obligations met, assets made concrete, values fixed.
For such purposes cash and not goods are needed. Thus fine opportunities come to the dealers able to control them. Therefore, we collected quantities of goods in December for January selling. The offerings now made are not surplus driblets, fragments nor undesirable accumulations. The plea for stock-taking reductions is not in the case. Deliberate plans, clear and perfect, inspire the following money-saving achievements.

The New Embroideries.

A little blizzard, slight snow drifts, zeroy mercury, the drip and drizzle of melting ice, followed by sleet and bad walking, did not interfere with the Embroidery furore. Why wait for Spring flowers to come? Another lot of St. Gall's loveliest are laughing into sight. Half-inch Edge to spacious All-overs. Handsome as the Swiss can make--and specially low-priced.

Laces and White Goods.

You know our policy.
Ceaseless activity, grand tactics, trash never considered, all advantages secured are for the benefit of the retail buyer.
Prudent women wanting Laces and White Goods now, or forecasting next season, will find at the respective counters fresh effects and novelties in confusing variety. And the prices are so sensibly adjusted as to make each piece dear to the economic heart.
It's a carnival of beautiful Bargains.

In the Realm of Shoes.

Do you know Keely Company's Shoe Store?
The vast stock. The little prices. These are the two elements that keep our Shoe sales moving at a constantly quickening pace.
Princely bank accounts may find pleasure in the purchase of some sort of Shoes. But small bank balances and moderate purses are ample for tasteful appearance and dependable quality. Our methods create these possibilities.

THE KEELY LEADER SHOE AT $2 FOR WOMEN.
THE WEAR-WELL SHOE AT $3 FOR MEN.

In regard to the foregoing two widely-famous specials: We have examined the market carefully, and particularly much vaunted bargains. Dismissing the deliberate misstatements of comparative values and also the false descriptions to the limbo of perfidy, we find that no leather product has yet been evolved for footwear that can equal the "Leader" or the "Wear-Well," even at 50 per cent more price.
Statisticians inform the manager that we have more Shoes manufactured than any dealer in the state. It is true.
In one way and another this Shoe paragraph has a direct personal interest for almost everybody.

For 1893.

Every division of the Shoe Store--from Rubbers to Spring-heels--swings into the New Year with accelerated step and added interest. The grand triumphs of '92 are but impulses to greater work. To give better and better Shoes at littler prices than ever is the aim. We draw on every distributing center of the country. The best skill, the ripest judgment, the most perfect results are at our command.

KEELY CO.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Jobbers of Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, Sewer and Drain Pipe All kinds of Plumbers' Supplies, Sheet Iron, Zinc and Copper, Stove Pipe Iron.

PLUMBERS,

Steam Heating, Hot Air Heating, Gas Fitting, Galvanized Iron, Cornice and Tin Work a specialty. Send for prices,
Cor. Peachtree and Walton Sts,. Atlanta, Ga

MURRELL'S LINE.

FROM BRUNSWICK TO LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.
The Only South Atlantic Line to European Ports.

SHORT ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Commencing September 30th, 1892, the following Steamships will make regular sailings from Brunswick, Ga., to Liverpool and Bremen:

S. S. WIVENHOE,	1899	TONS,	CLARK,	Master.
S. S. HAYGREEN,	1863	TONS,	BLACKLAW,	Master.
S. S. J. M. LOCKWOOD,	1773	TONS,	JENKINS,	Master.
S. S. STORRA-LEE,	1734	TONS,	BAILEY,	Master.
S. S. DEERHILL,	1733	TONS,	BAINBRIDGE,	Master.

Additional Steamships will be placed on the line as business warrants.
S. S. Deerhill will sail from Liverpool to Brunswick September 1st.
S. S. Haygreen will sail from Brunswick for Liverpool September 30th.
Consignments solicited to all points in United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.
For Freight, Passage and general information, apply to

THE BRUNSWICK TERMINAL CO., GENERAL AGENTS, BRUNSWICK, GA., OR MESSRS. C. E. DEWOLF & CO., AGENTS, 28 BRUNSWICK ST., LIVERPOOL, ENG.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK,

OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$300,000

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULT.

Boxes to rent at from $5 to $20 per annum, according to size. Interest paid on deposits as follows: Duebills and Certificates to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left four months; 4 per cent per annum if left six months; 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months. Accommodation limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $50,000.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harralson, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, Jas. W. English, Geo. W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Edw. C. Peters, C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Chas. Boermann.
Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.
This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

SAM'L YOUNG, Pres. M. C. KISER, Vice Pres. CHAS. RUNNETTE, Cashier.

FIDELITY BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY

(Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.)

CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.

This bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Consecutor, Assignee and Receiver for Estate Corporations and Individuals. Confidential interviews invited with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investments of Trust Funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the world. Discounts commercial paper. Loans money on approved securities. 5 per cent per annum interest paid on yearly saving deposits. Auxiliary banks furnished free to depositors in saving bank department.

R. F. MADDOX, President, J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, } Vice-Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, $150,000. Charter Liability, $300,000.

Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties contemplating changing or opening new accounts. Issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 3½ per cent, if left 60 days; 4 per cent if left six months, 5 per cent if left 12 months 1y

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EX. WPABOTT, President. CHAS. A. COLLIER, Vice President. JACOB HAAS, Cash

THE CAPITAL CITY BANK,

CITY DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL, $400,000. SURPLUS, $100,000.

Individual liability same as national banks; transacts a general banking business; commercial paper discounted; loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms; draw our own bills of exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European states; invite the accounts of individuals, firms, banks, bankers and corporations; issue demand certificates or savings bank book to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months nov21-dly sn pg

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W. A. HEMPHILL, President. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cashier.
HUGH T. INMAN, Vice President. JOSEPH A. M'CORD, Assistant

The Atlanta Trust & Banking Co

CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.

Capital $150,000. Undivided Profits, $30,000.

TOTAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS, $330,000.

A general banking business transacted.
Superior advantages for handling collections.
Commercial paper discounted at current rates.
Loans made on marketable collaterals.

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

Issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum if left three months; 4½ per cent per annum if left six months; and 5 per cent per annum if left twelve months

DIRECTORS:

W. A. Hemphill, H. T. Inman, Charles N. Fowler, H. Y. McCord, R. C. Spalding, J. Carroll Payne, A. J. Scarbrough, Allen P. Morgan, Alonzo Richardson.

THE FAIR

FIX YOUR EYE

On this ripe Monday morning bargain fruit. It's never been so before that The Fair has cut to the half-price point. Now here's a chance not to be lost. You can take a dollar and make it do the work of $2. It will pay you to buy now and lay the things away for future use.

5,000 yards of choicest $1 Dress Goods, the finest textures and newest colorings, at 75c.

2,000 yards of Royal Bengaline Silks, were $1.12; now offered at 50c yard. Be quick!

Crepe Stanley Silk, for evening wear, sold always at $1; now offered at 60c yard.

Remnants of regular $1 Plaid Silks at 50c yard.

3,500 yards of Surah Silks at 25c yard.

Do you want a fine Black Dress at less than wholesale price? Here's tomorrow's Black Goods offers:

4,000 yards of fine Black Goods, in cords, stripes, diagonals, poplins and zigzag effects—regular prices were $1.25, $1.50 and $1.63 per yard. You can have your choice of these fine goods tomorrow at 75c yard.

An enormous lot of 25c double-width Worsted Dress Goods at 19c a yard. Come very early for these goods. They exceed anything shown elsewhere for double the price.

Tomorrow select any 75c Dress Goods in our stock—cheviots, serges, henriettas, etc., and you may have them at 49c yard.

All-wool 40-inch goods at 25c yard. We have a few pieces left from the past week's sale.

Homespun Checks at 4c yard.

Heavy Shaker White Flannel at 10c yard, was 15c.

New Check Muslin at 5c yard.

Russian Mixtures, were 25c, now 20c; excellent for underwear, skirts, etc.

Heavy 50c Twilled Red Flannel at 25c yard.

All-wool Sacking Flannel at 25c yard; was 40c.

Choice of best Calicoes at 5c yard.

Bleached Cotton Flannel at 5c yard.

Heavy Satines at 10c yard, were 15c. Heavy Underwear for men at 25c. Heavy Cotton Flannel Drawers at 25c. All our gray 50c Underwear is now 35c. Men's Linen Collars at 9c. All our $1.48 Men's Underwear is $1. All our 75c Ladies' Knit Underwear is 50c. Peach and Cream Soap—better than Buttermilk Soap, at 5c cake for Monday morning only. At 50c pair, fine Kid Gloves that were $1. Muffs that were $2.50, now going at $1 each. New Embroideries at 5c yard. Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries at $1, Monday morning only. Large Altemus edition Bible at $1, Monday morning only. 1,000 Ladies' Felt Hats at 25c each. Wool Hose for ladies, was 40c, now 25c. Bed Comfortables, small, at 39c each. Bed Comfortables, large, at 86c. Coal Vases at $1.98. Fire Sets at 74c. Blankets that were $1.48, gray or white, large and heavy Blankets going at $1 pair. Sulphur Cream Complexion Soap, worth 25c; Monday only at 9c cake. Black Brilliantine Skirts at $1.50; were $2.24; Warm Skirts at 39c each. Window Shades, complete, at 33c each. Our new carload of Crockery includes: White Bowls and Pitchers at 98c. New Cups and Saucers at 50c set. Gold-band Cups and Saucers at 98c set. New Tumblers at 48c dozen. See them early. Pint Milk Pitchers at 10c; Monday only. Lamps, complete, at 24c. A lot of $1 fancy Feathers at 25c each.

The Fair is plain, open figures and one honest price, and every reduction made is so much gain for you, and so much loss for us. We have prepared this biggest January sale for your gain. Come Monday, snow, rain or whatnot.

THE FAIR,

74-76-78 WHITEHALL ST.

GUANO! ACID PHOSPHATE!

TO THE TRADE: For many years we have sold these well-known brands, "STERLING GUANO" and "LOCKWOOD COTTON GROWER," to the merchants throughout Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, and they have given entire satisfaction; in fact, no fertilizers are more popular. We again offer these fine goods at reasonable prices, cash or on time. They are rich in phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash. Correspondence solicited from reputable dealers. It will be to the interest of buyers to write us before closing their contracts for fertilizers.

CLARENCE ANGIER,

23½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

jan 8 2m sun tuefri

W. S. McNEAL'S

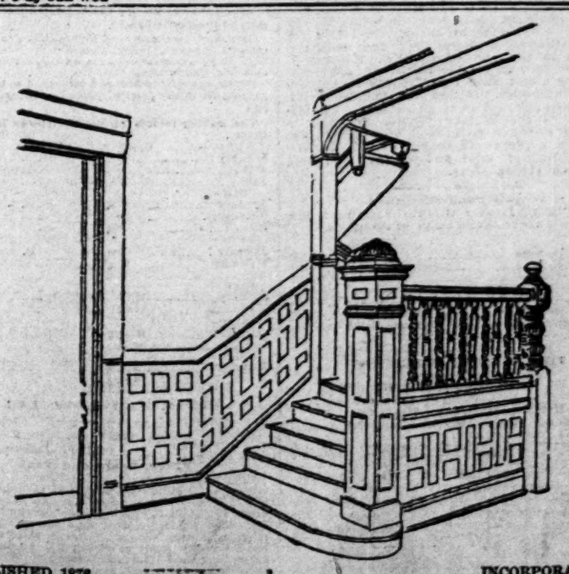
PAINT AND GLASS STORE

114 and 116 Whitehall Street,

Wholesale and Retail Paints and Oils.

Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Strictly Pure White and Tinted Leads, Lubricating Oils, and Mortar Stains. For large contracts, very low prices will be made to owners, contractors and builders. Ladders, Gages and Sand Bellows always for sale.

nov 9-1y-sun wed



ESTABLISHED 1876. INCORPORATED.

THE BEUTELL MANUFACTURING CO.,

JUNCTION HOUSTON STREET AND E. & D. R. R.
Finish, Mantels, Church Work, Artistic Bank and Office Fixtures, Hardwood Lumber.

jan 16-sun

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 21, 1893.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today	$ 518,396.58
For the week	2,856,257.74
Clearings last week	3,426,801.02

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 29 years	97	99	Atlanta 6s, L. D.
New Ga. 3½s, 30 to 40 years	97	100	Atlanta 6s, S. D.
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	114	115½	Atlanta 6s, L. D.
Georgia 7s, 1896	108		Atlanta 4½s
Savannah 6s	104		Augusta 7s, L. D.
Atlanta 8s, 1902	120		Macon 6s
Atlanta 7s, 1904	114		Columbus 6s
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106		Rome graded
			Waterworks 6s
			Rome 5s

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Nat'l	250		Lowry B'k Co
Atlanta B. Co	122½	126	Am'n Banking & Trust Co
Ger L'n & B. Co	96	100	South'n Bank'g & Trust Co
Merch. Bank	150		Exchange B'k
Bank S. of Ga	250		Fidelity B'k'ng & Trust Co
Gate City Nat	145		
Capital City	114	117	
Atlanta Trust & Banking Co	100	105	

RAILROAD BONDS

Ga. 6s, 1897	101	110	Ga. Pacific, 1st
Ga. 6s, 1910	108		Ga. Pacific, 2d
Ga. 6s, 1922	112		A. P. & L., 1st 7s
Central 7s, 1893			Mar'ta & N. G.
Char. Col. & A.	100		S., A. & M., 1st

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	172	174	A. & W. P
Southwestern	88	90	do. deben
Central	34	35	R. At. L'n'd Co
Cent. deben			Cent. Real Est.
Aug. & Sav	85	90	

	87	90	
	114	116	
	107	109	
	97	100	
	126	130	
	100		
	160	165	
	100	101	
	98	100	
	45	50	
		30	
	67	69	

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Extraordinary activity for a half holiday again attended dealings in stocks today, with considerable irregularity of movement and some wide changes on both sides. Realizing was still extremely heavy, and in early dealings, and toward the close material concessions were made in many parts of the list, but the important losses were confined entirely to industrial stocks. Pressure upon these shares was especially heavy right at the opening and Distillers were forced down from 59 to 55 3-4, rallying only 3-8 per cent, and closed with a loss of 2 3-4 for the day. Cordage and Lead each lost 1 1-4 and Sugar 1 1-8, all closing at their lowest figures. Railroad shares, however, were strong almost throughout, though the onsets in the early trading forced Manhattan off 1 per cent, and others generally small fractions. Publication of the bank statement caused the closing out of many short accounts and an upward movement for some time was pronounced, a buoyant tone marking dealings right up to the final trading. Only a material advance however, was found in Lackawanna, which rose 3-4 per cent, although the strength was particularly noticeable in Grangers, especially St. Paul and Burlington, and Louisville and Nashville. Richmond and West Point, however, was something of an exception, closing at a small loss for the day. All prominent stocks closed very firm, in the face of continued realizations. Sales aggregated 321,000 shares. Money on call was easy, ranging from 2 1-2 to 3, closing offered at 2 1-2. Prime mercantile paper, 4 3-4 @6

Sterling exchange quiet, steady, 487@489; commercial, 485 1-2 to 487 1-4. Government bonds dull, steady; southern state bonds, steady, quiet. Railroad bonds, active, strong.

Treasury balances—Coin, $82,394,000; currency, $10,054,000.

The following are closing bids:

Western Union	100¼	Rock Island	83½
Adams Express	155	Omaha	51¾
American Express	118	do. pref	119¾
U. S. Express	73½	St. Paul	82¼
Wells Fargo	145	do. pref	126
Cley., Col. Cin. & I	99¾	Nash., Chat. & St. L	86
N. Y. Central	110¼	Wabash	12¼
N. J. Central	131½	do. pref	25¾
Ills. Central	103¾	C., B. & Q	103
Mich. Central	108¼	Peoria, Dec. & Evan.	17¾
Ohio Central	50	Manitoba	112
Northern Pac	17¾	Oregon Navigation	83
do. pref	49¾	Rich. Terminal	9¾
Canada Pac	39	Baltimore & Ohio	97½
Union Pac	41¾	Oregon Improv'm't	10¾
Missouri Pac	59¾	Alabama, Class A	101½
Texas Pac	10¾	do. Class B	104
Man. Elevated	109½	do. Class C	92
Alton & Terre Haute	33	Louisiana consols	97½
do. pref	100	Tennessee olds	97
Canada Southern	58¼	Norfolk & Western	23½
Canada Pac	87¾	East Tennessee	4¼
Chicago & Alton	144	do. pref	25
Ches. & Ohio	24	Cotton Oil	46½
Del. & Rad	135¼	do. pref	83
Del., Lack. & W	164¾	Tenn. new set'm't 6s	101
Denver	18¼	do. 5s	101
Erie	25¾	do. 3s	75¾
do. pref	57	Virginia 6s	50
Kans. & Tex	15½	do. ex-mat. coups	37
Lake Shore	131¼	Virginia consols	40
Lake Erie & West	24½	Brunswick Com	7½
do. pref	80¾	Silver Certificates	84½
Louis. & Nash	77¾	American Sugar	124¾
Northwestern	115	do. pref	163¾
do. pref	146	N. C. 4s	98
Ontario & West	19½	do. 6s	122
Ohio & Mississippi	24	S. C. browns	97
do. pref	--	Memphis & Char	50
Pacific Mail	29¼	Mobile & Ohio	32
Quicksilver	3¼	T. C. I.	34½
do. pref	17¾	do. pref	100
Reading	52¾	*Ex-dividend.	

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Wall street has had a busy week and a good, old-fashioned bull market has gladdened the hearts of the brokers. A month ago the street was enveloped in gloom. Exports of gold were going on at an alarming rate, and the fear that gold would go to a premium was shaking confidence everywhere; the same exports of gold still continue—over $4,000,000 was shipped today—but the feeling is buoyant and one of great confidence, the difference being that it is the general opinion that the Sherman law will be repealed. The great fight will be in the senate. It stands at present four republicans, thirty-nine democrats and two farmers' alliancemen. There are fifteen republicans from the silver states, so thirty-two republicans will probably vote for the repeal. As it would require forty-five votes to carry the measure, fourteen democrats would be required, and we think this number can be depended upon. The great trouble is that it is quite likely that some member of the republicans may throw some obstruction in the way, as a few think that nothing ought to be done this session. The chances, therefore, are rather in favor of a repeal. The large rise in Manhattan and Sugar has emboldened the bulls to try their skill on the rest of the list and they have met with pronounced success. It has been shown that the short interest was larger than anticipated and that few stocks came out on the advance. The sentiment of the country is very bullish, the business in all commercial branches has been very satisfactory and merchants are well pleased. The railroad situation is fairly good, rates not high enough, though. It was hoped that the old pooling clause would find favor with the Interstate commission, but it does not seem to be the case. Still the most prominent railroad men are devoting their attention to this and they will have some influence in Washington. Europe has also changed front and they have been good buyers of stocks, as reports wired from this side have been all very rosy. The outside buying has been very large and the weak-margined holders of stocks have increased considerably. The market today opened with a boom and St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville were again made the features, and, although the bulls made a great deal of noise in bidding up stocks, still, in our opinion, they had selling orders all through the market. The room traders are bullish, which helps materially the present bull speculation. The bank statement was simply immense, but selling orders at the market were placed in Whisky, and this depressed the stock 2 per cent and caused a reaction in the rest of the list. Nothing is known to account for the weakness in Whisky, but it is likely that the legislation expected from Washington, raising the tax 35 cents, will take place. If so it will make a big difference to the Whisky people. It looks to us as if it would go lower. The market has had such a rapid rise that we think a reaction is near at hand and we advise taking profits on strong spots.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, increase	$ 6,919,150
Loans, increase	7,199,000
Specie, increase	4,879,700
Legal tenders, increase	6,512,700
Deposits, increase	17,093,400
Circulation, increase	23,700

Banks now hold $22,549,600 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 21.

Local—Market quiet; middling 9¼c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
Saturday	11	82	----	----	6066	17434
Monday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tuesday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wednesday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Thursday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Friday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total	11	82	----	----	----	----

NEW YORK, January 21.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,383,081 bales, of which 820,281 bales are American, against 4,528,633 and 4,207,133 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 59,316 bales. Receipts from plantations 95,705 bales. Crop in sight 5,122,954 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
January	9.41@	9.34@9.36
February	9.48@	9.41@9.42
March	9.56@	9.51@9.52
April	9.66@	9.59@9.60
May	9.72@	9.68@9.69
June	9.80@9.82	9.74@9.75
July	9.85@	9.78@9.79
August	9.91@	9.85@9.83
September	9.95@	9.86@9.80

Closed easy; sales 118,100 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
Saturday	9780	18645	12416	23249	1045377	1236784
Monday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tuesday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wednesday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Thursday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Friday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total	9780	18645	12416	23249		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	9.26	July	9.53
February	9.33	August	9.60
March	9.31	September	----
April	9.37	October	----
May	9.43	November	----
June	9.49	December	----

Closed steady; sales 12,600 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, January 21—The statistical position as made up by Saturday's Financial Chronicle, is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	1891.
Visible supply	4,389,081	4,471,857	4,228,433	3,416,308
American	3,920,281	3,938,057	4,207,133	2,835,592
Crop in sight	5,122,954	4,994,313	5,982,519	6,497,842
Came in sight	128,641	127,450	115,164	192,453
Plantat'n deliv'es	95,705	93,890	81,841	141,901

Late yesterday afternoon a cablegram was received from Liverpool stating that the masters of Bolton had decided to work three days in the week to assist the Masters' Federation in their contest with the operatives. The small sales in Liverpool today—4,000 bales, corroborrate this information to a degree, though it remains no less a wonder that the English spinners can keep their mills even in partial operation and buy so little cotton. Evidently the invisible supply of cotton and the stock of manufactured goods must have exceeded the estimates which have been current throughout the trade. It was currectly reported this morning that Mr. Neill's estimate was 6,100,000 bales for this year's growth with 150,000 bales of old cotton carried over from last season. As the stock at the interior towns on September 1st exceeded 105,000 bales which did not appear in the commercial crop of 9,058,000 bales, the estimate of the amount carried over seems too small. Should the movement this season from January 1st be two-thirds of last year the crop will reach 6,650,000 bales. So far the amount of cotton coming into sight from that date exceeds two-thirds of last year by 34,000 bales. From now until March 1st last year was very large, and it is generally believed the loss will exceed 33⅓ per cent of last season. Probably the factor that exerted the most depressing influence upon the market today was the comparison of the decrease in the visible supply. Last week the deficiency, as given by The Chronicle, was 336,206 bales. This week the same authority shows the decrease to be 359,552 bales. This relative increase is caused by small purchases of the English spinners, as the American spinners have slightly increased their takings, their deficiency being reduced to 226 bales as compared with 1892. Great disappointment was felt at the foreign advices this morning, and when it became known that Neill's estimate would practically show no reduction from his previous estimate yesterday's buyers became free sellers, and the market fell off to the close. New Orleans has been relatively weaker than our market, as they fear the passage of the Washburn bill on Tuesday. Receipts at the ports are now declining in consequence of the heavy snowfall throughout the south.

Lehman Bros.' Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, January 21—Liverpool this morning was very disappointing, showing an advance of barely 2-64d over yesterday's close. This is the face of the bullish advices we sent out from here last night. The lack of response there is probably in part due to the estimate of Mr. Neill, which to all intents and purposes is an increase over his previous figures, the last of which, if we remember right, were 5,900,000 to 6,100,000 bales. In this instance he calls it 6,100,000 bales with 150,000 bales left over. What he may mean is probably 6,250,000 bales for the crop. However it may be, the fact acted as a damper both here and abroad. Our market opened 7@8 points lower. In the course of the morning, however, renewed buying for southern account forced a temporary recovery which, however, was lost, and we close 12@13 points below last night. We beg but to repeat that we note with some importance the small spot sales in Liverpool, and do not recognize any very bullish factor in the present situation. We are not disposed to advocate short selling, but we do believe that it is right to take advantage of good markets to realize on longs. Of the Hatch bill nothing new is to be said, and we hear no action is likely until next week in the senate. Receipts next week are expected to fall somewhat below this week's figures. On the whole, however, we see no basis for any special changes in the near future.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 21—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot steady with little doing; middling uplands 5 3-16; sales 4,000 bales; American 3,700; speculation and export 500; receipts 7,000; American 4,200; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 5 11-64; February and March delivery 5 11-64; March and April delivery 5 13-64, 5 12-64; April and May delivery 5 14-64; May and June delivery 5 16-64, 5 17-64, 5 15-64, 5 16-64; June and July delivery 5 18-64, 5 17-64; July and August delivery 5 19-64; August and September delivery 5 19-64; futures opened easy.

LIVERPOOL, January 21—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 10-64, 5 12-64; January and February delivery 5 10-64, 5 12-64; February and March delivery 5 10-64, 5 12-64; March and April delivery 5 12-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 13-64, 5 14-64; May and June delivery 5 15-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 17-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 18-64, 5 19-64; August and September delivery 5 18-64, buyers; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, January 21—Cotton quiet; sales none bales; middling uplands 9¾; Orleans 9¾; net receipts none; gross 5,010; stock 304,774.

GALVESTON, January 21—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 1,629 bales; gross 1,629; sales 1,423; stock 111,196.

NORFOLK, January 21—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 991 bales; gross 991; sales 147; stock 46 105.

BALTIMORE, January 21—Cotton nominal; middling 9¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 30,742.

BOSTON, January 21 — Cotton dull; middling 9¾; net receipts 414 bales; gross 873; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 45.

WILMINGTON, January 21—Cotton dull; middling 9¾; net receipts 23 bales; gross 23; sales none; stock 14,863.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21 — Cotton firm; middling 10; net receipts 139 bales; gross 139; sales none; stock 10,556.

SAVANNAH, January 21 —Cotton firm; middling 9¾; net receipts 362 bales; gross 362; sales 200; stock 91,414; exports coastwise 117.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21 — Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9⅝; net receipts 5,754 bales; gross 5,754; sales 3,500; stock 341,378; exports to Great Britain 3,800; to France 6,171; to continent 615; coastwise 1,900.

MOBILE, January 21—Cotton quiet; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 165 bales; gross 165; sales 800; stock 38,459; exports coastwise 426.

MEMPHIS, January 21—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 9½; net receipt 615 bales; sales 1,400; shipments 1,456; stock 107,604.

AUGUSTA, January 21—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 38 bales; shipments 2,200; sales none; stock 40,250.

CHARLESTON, January 21—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; net receipts 113 bales; gross 119; sales none; stock 48,030; exports coastwise 116.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, January 21—A new sinker was tied to wheat today through fear of the consequence of making No. 1 northern spring regular delivery on contracts. The market was stronger at the opening and closed about midway of the day's range and about ¾c lower than on the day before.

Corn and oats averaged higher, but closed without material change, except that January deliveries in both closed at a nominal advance amounting to ¼c for oats and ⅛c for corn.

Provisions opened firm and continued so to the end, gaining 10c in the price of pork, 7½c in lard and 5c in ribs.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
January	74¼	----	73¾
May	79½	----	78¾
July	78⅜	----	78¼
CORN—			
January	42¼	----	43½
February	44	----	43¾
May	48½	----	47⅞
OATS—			
January	31¼	----	31
February	31⅜	----	31½
May	35½	----	35¼
PORK—			
January	18 60	----	18 67½
May	19 00	----	19 07½
LARD—			
January	10 87½	----	10 82½
May	10 75	----	10 80
SIDES—			
January	9 87½	----	9 90
May	9 92½	----	9 95

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 21, 1893.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, January 21—Flour—First patent $5.00; second patent $4.50; extra fancy $4.00; fancy $3.75; family $3.25. Corn — No. 1 white 45c; No. 2 white —; mixed 53c. Oats—Texas rust proof 48; white 46c; mixed 46c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy small bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 58c; bolted 53c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 85c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.10 ₰ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ₰ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.35.

NEW YORK, January 21—Flour, southern dull but steady; common to fair extra $2.10@3.10; good to choice $3.15@4.25. Wheat, spot No. 2 red winter 79¾@80 in elevator; options opened firm, advanced ¼@⅝c and closed steady ⅛@¼c over yesterday with trading fairly active; January 78⅝; March 80¾; May 82⅞. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 55½ in elevator; options moderately active and ¼@⅛c higher, closing firm; January 53¼; March 53¼; May 53⅞. Oats, spot firm; options easier; January 39; February 39½; May 39⅜; spot, No. 2 white 41½@41⅝; mixed western 40@40½.

ST. LOUIS, January 21—Flour easier; patents $3.45@3.60; fancy $3.30@3.75. Wheat opened firm and ⅛c higher, but soon let down ½c; later there was a reaction, but the close was ⅛c under yesterday; No. 2 red cash 69; May 74½; July 75½. Corn advanced ⅛c early, but lost it later and closed the same as yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 38⅜; February —; May 43¼. Oats better; No. 2 cash by sample 32½; May 35.

BALTIMORE, January 21—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine $1.85@2.10; extra $2.25@3.10; family $3.10@3.75. Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot 74⅝@75¼; milling wheat by sample 75@85. Corn, southern firmer; white 54@56; yellow 54@56.

CHICAGO, January 21—Flour firm; winter patents $3.60@4.00; winter straights $3.20@3.50. No. 2 spring wheat 73½; No. 3 spring —; No. red 73¾. No. 2 corn 43¼. No. 2 oats 31; No. 2 white —.

CINCINNATI, January 21—Flour dull and heavy; family $2.40@2.60; fancy $3.25@3.45. Wheat in fair demand and steady; No. 2 red 73@74. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed 43. Oats slow and easy; No. 2 mixed 38.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 21—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 24.10c ₰ 100 lb cases; Lion 24.10c; Levering's 24.10c; Green—Extra choice 21 c; choice good 20c; fair 19½c; common 18@18½c. Sugar—Granulated 5¾c; powdered 6c; cut loaf 6c; white extra C 4c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼@4¾; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 13c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Fair 7½c; good 6¼c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6¾@7c. Salt—Rawley's dairy $1.60; ice cream $1.10; Virginia 70c. Cheese — Full cream, Cheddars 12 flats 12½c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffin 11½c; star 10¼c. Matches—1.00@4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 8 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 3c; do. 1 lb packages, 5½c. cases, 1 lb 5¾c; do 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6¼c; XXX butter 6¼c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@6.50; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $600@7.50; F. W. oysters $1.75; L. W. $1.70; corn $2.50@3.50; tomatoes $1.60. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4¼c; lump 5c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.75; ½ kegs $2.15; ¼ kegs $1.20. Shot—$1.60 ₰ sack.

NEW YORK, January 21—Coffee, options closed steady 20@30 points up; No. 7 Rio January 16.70; March 16.45; May 16.30@16.35; September 15.25@15.30; spot Rio firm; No. 7 17½. Sugar, raw dull; fair refining 3 1-16; centrifugal 96-test 3 7-16@3½; refined quiet and steady; No. 6 4¼@4 7-16; No. 7 4 3-16@4¼; mould A 4.94@5⅛; standard A 4 11-16@4⅝; off A 4½@4¾; confectioners' A 4 9-16@4¾; cut loaf 5 5-16@5½; powdered 4 13-16@5 granulated 4 11-16@5; cubes 4 13-16@5. Molasses, foreign nom nal; New Orleans firm; open kettle new good to choice 26@36. Rice steady; domestic fair to extra 3¾@5½; Japan 4½ 4¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21—Coffee dull; Rio ordinary to fair 17@18¾. Sugar, open kettle strong; strictly prime to choice 3½; fair to good fair 2⅞@3 15-16; centrifugals off white 4½@5 1-16; choice yellow clarified 3 13-16@3⅞; off do. 3 7-16@3¾. Molasses strong; open kettle fancy 34; strictly prime 36@39; good common to good fair 20@23; fermenting 30@; off centrifugal choice 18; prime to good prime 12@16; common to good common 6@7. Louisiana syrup 23@28. Rice quiet Louisiana ordinary to good 2¾@3½.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, January 21—Provisions higher. Pork old $18.50; new $19.50. Lard, prime steam 10.85. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 9.25; long clear 9.80; clear ribs 9.80; short clear 10.00; strips 9.25. Bacon, boxed shoulders 9.75; long clear 11.00; clear ribs 11.00; short clear 11.25. Sugar-cured hams 14@14½.

NEW YORK, January 21—Pork dull but firm; mess new $18.50@18.75; old $17.50@17.75. Middles steady; short clear 10.50. Lard quiet; western steam 11.20; city steam 10.75; options, January 11.27; February 11.15; May 11.90.

ATLANTA January 21—Clear rib sides, boxed 10¼c; ice-cured bellies 12¼c. Sugar-cured hams 14½@14c, according to brand and average; California 11½c. Breakfast bacon 11c. Lard—Leaf 12½c.

CHICAGO, January 21—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $17.75@17.87½. Lard 10.90. Short ribs loose 9.90@9.95. Dry salt shoulders boxed 9.87½@10.00; short clear sides boxed 10.30@10.40.

CINCINNATI, January 21—Pork higher at $19.25. Lard in fair demand but slow at 10.87½. Bulk meats higher; short ribs 10.60. Bacon in moderate demand and steady; short clear 11.25.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, January 21—Turpentine firm at 29; rosin firm; strained 97½; good strained $1.02½; tar firm at $1.15; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.70; virgin $1.70.

NEW YORK January 21—Rosin firm; strained to good strained $1.35@1.37½; turpentine steady at 33½@34.

CHARLESTON, January 21—Turpentine firm at 30; rosin firm; good strained $1.05.

SAVANNAH, January 21—Turpentine firm at 30½; rosin steady at $1.10@1.15.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, January 21—Apples—Fancy $4.50@5.00 bbl. Lemons $3.00@4.50. Oranges—Florida $2.50@3.00 ₰ box. Cocoanuts 3½@4c. Pineapples $1.00@2.00 ₰ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes 1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 7@8c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16; pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 5½@6c; fancy handpicked 4½@5c; North Carolina 4@5c.

Country Produce

ATLANTA, January 21 — Eggs 33@35c. Butter—Western creamery 28@35c; choice Tennessee 20@22½c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c ₰ lb; hens 25@27½; young chickens, large 15@20; small spring 10@12½c; ducks 20@22½c. Dressed poultry — Turkeys 15@17c; ducks 15@17c; chickens 12½@15. Irish potatoes $1.20@1.25 ₰ bu. Sweet potatoes, new 65@75c ₰ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions $1.25 ₰ bu. Cabbage 3½c ₰ lb.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, January 21—Bagging —1¾ lb 6c; 2 lb 6½c; 2¼ lb 7c. Arrow Ties—1.15.

Petroleum Markets.

Furnished by Commercial Oil Company

Georgia Test	9¼c	Peerless Water White	11c
Prime white, 150	10c	National Light	14c
W. W. Headlight	11c	White Rose Gasoline	13c
Red headlight	12c	63o Deodorized Benzine	9½

FINANCIAL.

BONDS WANTED Total Issues of CITIES, COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WATER COMPANIES, ST. R. R. COMPANIES, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
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18 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
70 State St., BOSTON.
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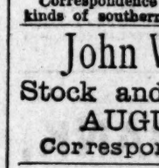
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A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies, is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in a letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Atlanta by the ELKIN-WATSON DRUG CO. nov30- lywed fri sun

FUNERAL NOTICE.

JONES.—Died at the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Blanton, 185 Loyd street, Mrs. M. A. Jones, wife of the late James Jones. Interment at Camden, S. C. Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

Central Railroad
—AND—
Banking Company
—OF—
GEORGIA.

The undersigned committee, appointed for the purpose of readjusting the affairs of the CENTRAL RAILROAD & BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA and of its allied properties, have, under advice of counsel, formed a plan of reorganization which has received the approval of the RECEIVER, OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, and of many of the important creditors and security holders of the company.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, has been appointed the depository of the securities under the proposed plan, and will shortly give notice of its readiness to receive the securities embraced in the reorganization.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AT SAVANNAH, GA., will likewise be prepared to receive deposits of said securities, and to issue certificates for the account of the Mercantile Trust Company.

Copies of the plan may be had at the office of the Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York city, or at the office of the Southern Bank, at Savannah, Ga., or from the chairman of the committee, 15 Wall street.

Dated New York, January 10, 1893.

H. B. HOLLINS, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
JAMES T. WOODWARD,
JAMES STILLMAN,
New York;
E. E. DENNISTON, Philadelphia; } Committee.
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
Boston;
F. M. COLSTON,
Baltimore;
CHARLES H. PHINIZY,
Augusta, Ga.;
JACOB B. SCHIFF, New York,
Advisory Member.

Counsel to the Committee:
LOWREY, STONE & AUERBACH,
New York.
GARRARD, MELDRIM & NEWMAN,
Savannah, Ga.
jan22-6t-fin-page

IF YOU HAVE A STOVE OR A CLUB HOUSE GRATE TRY OUR EGG ANTHRACITE COAL. IT IS THE BEST FOR THIS COLD WEATHER. STOCKS COAL CO. 'PHONE 1012.

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The choicest fare at popular prices. Everything in season.
Parties and banquets furnished.
Dinner, with wine, 50c.; plain dinner, 35c.

In Effect January 8th, 1893.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION)	
From Portsmouth 7 45 pm	To Monroe 7 00 am
From Monroe 9 10 am	To Portsmouth 5 15 pm
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
From Savannah *7 45 am	To Albany *7 10 am
From Albany *11 30 am	To Savannah *1 30 p m
From Savannah *1 40 pm	To Albany *4 30 p m
From Albany *8 05 pm	To Savannah *8 55 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Nashville *6 50 am	To Nashville *8 10 am
From Marietta 9 20 am	To Chattanooga *1 00 pm
From Rome 10 25 am	To Rome 3 35 pm
From Chat'n'ga *1 15 pm	To Marietta 5 25 pm
From Nashville *6 25 pm	To Nashville *8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Selma *8 30 am	To Palmetto 5 50 am
From Palmetto 8 10 am	To Opelika *7 20 am
From West Point 10 00 am	To Manchester* 9 00 am
From Man'h'ster *10 15 am	To Fairburn 12 55 am
From Montg'm'y *11 35 am	To Manchester 12 55 pm
From Fairburn 2 10 pm	To Manchester 3 00 pm
From Man'h'ster* 5 30 pm	To Montgomery* 4 10 pm
From Opelika *7 47 pm	To West Point 5 05 pm
	To Selma *11 15 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta *6 30 am	To Augusta* 8 00 am
From Covington 7 50 am	To Decatur 8 55 am
From Decatur 9 55 am	To Clarkston 12 10 pm
From Augusta

ANOTHER PHASE

Has Been Given to the Question of Silver Legislation.

REPUBLICANS HAVE CAUCUSSED,

And Profess to Believe They Will Embarrass Mr. Cleveland.

MR. WYMAN TALKS ON STATE BANKS

Mr. Blount a Large Possibility for the Postmaster Generalship—Current Topics Talked of in the Capital.

Washington, January 21.—(Special.)—It is a safe prediction that there will be no silver legislation by this congress. The republican senators have decided that they will do nothing. They have conceived the idea that Mr. Cleveland desires the question to be settled before his inauguration. They believe it will embarrass him and his administration to have to deal with this question, and for that reason they have decided to let it go over. Again there are so many free coinage men among the republicans of the senate that those who favor the repeal of the Sherman law without substitute legislation, realize that they can do nothing. The republican silver senators prefer to let the law remain as it now is rather than to cut silver off entirely as a money metal.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the leading free coinage republican of the senate, says no bill to repeal the Sherman law can possibly pass that body. "Why the republicans should do anything to ease the burden of the democrats is more than I can understand," said he today, "and they can be counted upon as being opposed to the consideration of the bill. I feel very confident that enough votes to pass the bill can by no means be got together. Indeed I don't believe the senate will even consider it."

Senator Stewart wants absolute free coinage, but knowing no such bill can become a law, prefers the Sherman law to anything less valuable to silver miners.

Believers in State Banks.

Erastus Wiman, of New York, the well-known financier and farmer, is here to deliver an address before the national board of trade. In discussing the national currency with The Constitution's correspondent today he said:

"Yes, sir, I believe in state banks. The fear of what is called 'wildcat' currency is a baseless one. There isn't a state in the union whose morality and honor is not so high that it would permit the existence of an unsafe state banking institution. Enormous advantages would flow from such a system. What will be the basis? The best in the world. Here is an example: Staten island or Richmond county has issued $300,000 worth of bonds at 3 1-2 per cent for good roads and road improvements, and every house and foot of land in the county is pledged. We sold the bonds at 102. I want to know if that is not as good a basis for an issue of currency as a public debt which was contracted by war, and the value of which went up in smoke and disaster?"

Mr. Wiman while here will work in favor of the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy act, concerning which he said:

"The idea of forty different insolvency laws in as many states! There are 200,000, yes, a quarter of a million, merchants in the United States today who are tied up, cannot move for want of a national bankruptcy act. Let's have it; the quicker the better.

The Social Secretary.

Senator Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, has taken the place in the social swim in Washington formerly occupied by Secretary Whitney. Indeed, he is doing the society act in a style which will soon eclipse the performance of the Whitneys.

Senator Brice has leased the old Corcoran residence, one of the handsomest in Washington, and it is said he has thirty servants. His wife and daughters are very popular in Washington society and the senator himself seems determined that they and their friends shall enjoy the winters in Washington.

But the particular individual about the Ohio senator's residence who attracts the most attention and is gossiped about most is his social secretary—a man employed to have exclusive charge of receptions, dinners and entertainments of all descriptions. This individual is an expert in his particular line. He instructs the receiving parties just how to shake hands, in what positions in the room they shall stand for the best effect, and, indeed, he arranges and manages everything in the social department of the Brice mansion. Of course, such an individual is a great luxury to the ladies, but as he is the first character of this kind ever employed for this particular use, and for no other, in Washington, he must attract particular attention and be the subject of much talk.

The social secretary is thus the newest fad.

Gresham and Blount.

During the past few days there has been considerable gossip about Mr. Clevelond tendering a cabinet portfolio to Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana. The gossip probably originated from the fact that Judge Gresham was here for several days, and during that time was in company with democrats mainly. This, in connection with the fact that Judge Gresham announced for Mr. Cleveland during the campaign led to the gossip. But as Judge Gresham once resigned from the cabinet to become a circuit judge, it is not probable that he would now resign the judgeship to go into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet; and even if he were willing to do so, no one who knows Mr. Cleveland has any idea that he would appoint in his cabinet such a recent convert from the republican party.

Mr. Bount is being urged upon Mr. Cleveland for postmaster general by many of his colleagues in congress, and it is not improbable that he will be appointed. No man in the country is more thoroughly familiar with the business of that department than Mr. Blount, and Mr. Cleveland is said to be decidedly favorable to him.

Senator Sawyer at the Bat.

A good story is told by one of the Wisconsin members of congress about how Senator Sawyer became interested in baseball.

"The old senator," said the member, "spent all of his younger days in gathering in the shekels and had never seen a game of baseball played. His son, however, was a baseball crank—was manager and chief stockholder and biggest yeller for a club at Oshkosh. It wasn't a paying institution, and one time when the young fellow came to the senator for a few hundreds to hire a new crack pitcher, the old gentleman proceeded to lay down a few principles on economy and the vanity of baseball.

"The young man didn't get what he asked for, but a day or two later he took the senator, much against his will, to see a game. I believe it was the Milwaukee team, or some corking good club; anyway, they just ran away from the Oshkosh nine from the start. The opposing nine were knocking out three baggers and home runs galore.

"Finally home pride got the best of the senator. He called his boy over to him and whispered:

"'Look here, my son, you start out tomorrow and hire four or five men to help stop those balls if it costs you $5,000.'"

Too Old for New Tricks.

One of the hardest worked men in congress is Judge William S. Holman, chairman of the appropriations committee of the house. Judge Holman is, seventy years of age and has served twenty years in congress. His ideas and methods of working are the same they were twenty years ago. He yet writes all his own letters, scorning the labor saving devices of stenography and typewriting. Though the younger members use stenographers or phonographs for their correspondence, the old men like Judge Holman seem not to be able to grasp the new order of things. Many of them claim that it would be as difficult to dictate as to write, and that they are too old to learn new tricks.

Allen Candler to Go In.

Colonel Allen D. Candler, of Gainesville, has been endorsed by every member of the Georgia delegation for assistant secretary of the interior, and, it is believed, he will get it.

Other ex-congressmen in Georgia who are expected to get positions under Mr. Cleveland of one kind or another, are Major Barnes, of Augusta; Mr. Carlton, of Athens; Mr. Grimes, of Columbus, and Mr. Henry R. Harris, of Greenville. Just whether all will connect or not, however, cannot be told at this time.

Mr. Blount, who goes out of congress on the 4th of March, will either be a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet or minister to some foreign country—possibly Mexico.

Senator Kenna's Widow.

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, left his family without means. The West Virginia delegation knowing this, have united in a petition to have Mrs. Kenna appointed postmistress at Charleston, W. Va., a place which pays $2,400. It is thought Mr. Cleveland will appoint her.

A Brother of Mr. Black.

Mr. U. S. Hall, congressman-elect from Missouri, and president of the Farmers' Alliance of that state, is here in training for his congressional career. Mr. Hall has adopted a wise policy in the distribution of the patronage of his district. Immediately after his election he announced who he would have appoined a postmaster in every town in his district, and in one of them he selected a brother of Congressman-elect J. C. C. Black, of Augusta. His name is Joe Black and he will be appointed postmaster at Carrollton, Mo.

Mr. Cleveland's Private Secretary.

Mr. Cleveland is said to be looking for a private secretary among the newspaper men in the country, and as a consequence every newspaper man who has been on intimate terms with the president at any time during his career as a public man, expects the lightning to strike in his direction. E. W. B.

IN A SLACK MANNER

Is the Vote of the Electoral College Being Returned.

KANSAS' MESSENGER GETS NO MILEAGE

He Did Not Have a Line of Writing from the College.

FOURTEEN STATES' VOTES NOT YET IN

Several Envelopes Deposited in the Safe by the President of the Senate for Future Inspection.

Washington, January 21.—The certificates of all the states of votes cast for president and vice president ought to be in the hands of the president of the senate by Monday next. As a matter of fact fourteen states have failed so far to comply with the law by sending on their electoral certificates by messengers, and many of these states which have complied with the law have done so in so slipshod a manner that if the late election had been in any way close the official ascertainment of the result under the constitution and laws might have been made almost impossible and the whole government might have been thrown into chaos.

One of the first things to be noted is that many of the messengers purporting to bring on the action of the states, have come entirely unprovided with credentials.

Couldn't Draw His Mileage.

Kansas was one of the most conspicuous offenders in this respect. The eminent populist delegated to bring on the vote of the bleeding state was presented to the president of the senate by Senator Peffer, Congressman Jerry Simpson and one of his colleagues, who vouched for him, but their voucher, in the absence of the slightest scrap of writing from the electoral college, was not the kind of voucher that the treasury department required in order to give him his mileage and per diem for bringing on the vote. As Senator Peffer finally and sorrowfully said: "The only thing left for us is to pay his way back to Kansas ourselves and trust to the state to reimburse us."

This is not the only case of the kind and many of the packages brought by messengers have had nothing on the outside to indicate their contents. Two states sent their votes to "The president of the United States," instead of to "The president of the senate," and Idaho sent her vote to the secretary of state.

The Packages Not Endorsed.

It was a marvel of good luck that none of these packages were torn open and thus rendered invalid. Many states have failed to endorse on the package what it contained. Some messengers have been able to say that there was a sealed and endorsed package inside the outer envelope. In that case the president of the senate has opened the outer casing and found the duly certified package inside. In other cases messengers have said they did not believe there was any sealed inner package, and in those instances the envelopes have been put in the senate safe and left untouched. They may contain the electoral vote or they may not. The president of the senate has only the word of the messengers to assure him that these packages actually contain votes of states as represented. Some one might have changed packages on them.

The Missing States.

All of the states have transmitted their electoral votes by mail and all have been received by the president of the senate. The following states have not yet sent their electoral votes by messenger, at least they have not been received by the president of the senate:

Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin—14. Of course these states have, under the law, until Tuesday next. The law knowing no part of a day, "the fourth Monday in January" would run until Tuesday.

WOLCOTT ON THE NEW STAMP.

He Says the Columbian Stamp Should Be Withdrawn—His Reasons Therefor.

Washington, January 21.—House amendments to the senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at New Orleans, was presented to the senate and concurred in. The bill now goes to the president.

The house substitute for the senate bill concerning testimony under the interstate commerce law, was non-concurred in. A conference was asked and Mr. Wilson, republican of Iowa, Teller, republican, Colorado, and Pugh, democrat, of Alabama, were appointed conferees.

Among the numerouse petitions on the subject of opening the world's fair on Sunday was one signed by Archbishop Kendrick and Vicar General Brady, of the Roman Catholic church. Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal church, and many other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., favoring its opening after 12 o'clock on Sunday and one from the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of St. Louis, against Sunday opening.

The resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Mitchell, republican, of Oregon, requesting the president to transmit copies of correspondence on file in the state department, relating to the killing of Frank Riley, an American sailor, in Genoa, Italy, last August or September, was reported back from the committee on foreign relations and agreed to.

Wolcott on the New Stamp.

Mr. Wolcott called up the joint resolution, introduced by him some days ago, directing a discontinuance of the sale of the Columbian postage stamp, and made one of his brief, breezy speeches on the subject. He was at a loss to understand, he said, why those stamps had ever been manufactured. He noticed that the postmaster general suggested in his annual report, that he expected to receive $1,500,000 extra profits out of their sale to stamp collectors. That was tried. That might suit some little Central American states when they were a few thousand dollars "shy," but the United States was too big a country to unload a cruel and unusual stamp upon the stamp collectors. Since the resolution was introduced he had had from many sources letters showing good reasons why it should be passed. Railroad clerks complained that the one cent Columbian stamp was so much like the registration stamp that constant mistakes were being made by them, and he had one from a physician who said that if the sale of those stamps were stopped the stamps might be used for chest protectors. (General laughter.) He hoped that the postoffice committee would take speedy action in the matter. The resolution was referred to the postoffice committee.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the senate went into excutive session. At 2:30 o'clock the doors were reopened. The credentials of Mr. Turpie for his second senatorial term, beginning March 4th next, were presented and placed on file.

The anti-option bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Vilas's amendment to Mr. George's substitute.

The bill was discussed for an hour and then went over without action until Monday.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

The Texas Delegation Succeed in Staving Off a Bill.

Washington, January 21.—In the house, in the morning hour, Mr. Outhwaite called up the senate bill for marking the lines of battle at Gettysburg. Several amendments were recommended by the committee on military affairs and these gave the opponents of the measure an opportunity to filibuster against it. Filibustering was confined to the Texas delegation, but it was successful, and the morning hour expired without final action on the bill.

Mr. Blount reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill and it was placed on the calendar. Then the floor was accorded to the committee on commerce and the national quarantine bill was called up. Debate was ushered in by an eloquent speech by Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, who depicted the danger which was imminent to the people of this country from unrestricted immigration and who urged upon the house the necessity of agreeing to some national law which would protect us from an invasion of its most deadly enemy—cholera.

Some constitutional objections were raised against the measure, but outside of Mr. Rayner's speech and a few remarks made by Messrs. Cockran and Lodge, little interest was manifested in the bill.

Throughout the confusion in the house was very great and its culmination was reached when an amendment was offered, the reading of which could not be heard ten feet from the clerk's desk. To this fact Mr. Dickerson called attention. He added that the bill was an important one and should not be acted upon in a scene of such utter inattention. He, therefore, moved that the committee (for the bill was being considered in committee of the whole) rise.

This was agreed to, and then, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the house, at 5:15 o'clock took a recess until 11 o'clock Monday.

The effect of this action will be to bring the bill up Monday.

Big Money for Public Buildings.

In response to the house resolution calling for information as to what public buildings, appropriated for by this congress and preceding congresses, having been in part or in whole contracted for, and what other buildings have been appropriated for without any steps being taken up to the present time to carry the law into effect by awarding contracts, some rather startling figures are supplied by the treasury department. Contracts have been entered into for partial work or for the completion of public buildings to the amount of two and a quarter million dollars.

office and that the republicans had held it up. This was their opportunity to get even and some of the senators were not backward in expressing their intention of doing so if it were within the range of possibilities. This contention was controverted by the republicans, who asserted that the conditions were not similar and that the position taken by the democrats was based upon false promises.

POOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

A Meeting in New York for the Purpose of Arousing Interest in Her Behalf.

New York, January 21.—A meeting in behalf of Mrs. Florence E. Mabrick, who was convicted of poisoning her husband, and who is now in jail in England, was held yesterday afteroon at Fifth Avenue hotel. The meeting was called by Dr. Helen Densmore, Miss G. E. Fuller and Dr. Harriett E. Keating, and was for the purpose of arousing interest in Mrs. Maybrick's behalf. Among the speakers were Colonel A. H. H. Dawson, who presided; Professor George Gunton, Rev. Charles H. Eaton and Dr. Henrietta Keating. Dr. Densmore gave an exhaustive review of the case, which, if true, proves Mrs. Maybrick to be a greatly wronged woman. A committee of five was appointed to further arouse public sentiment and solicit subscriptions. These contributions will be used for the purpose of sending orators to England and arouse public interest there. It is believed to be the only feasible method of procuring a retrial or discharge.

Letters of appreciation and sympathy were received from Mrs. S. Van Rensellaer Gruger, Mrs. Williams, formerly of the board of education; Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Colonel Ingersoll and Chauncey M. Depew, all of whom consented to the use of their names. It was agreed by all present that a large public meeting should be called at Cooper union at which eminent speakers should make addresses in aid of the cause.

KNOCKED THE JAILER DOWN

Escape of Fifteen Prisoners from Springfield, Mo., Jail.

Springfield, Mo., January 21.—Fifteen prisoners in Green county jail—one of them Peter Renfroe, who is under sentence to be hanged next Friday—overpowered the jailer and escaped. Henry Taylor, a wife-beater, and Christian Stockdrill, a petty offender, were called out of the cage this afternoon to clean the corridor, under charge of Jailer Ward. Just as the officer was leaning forward to give them a bucket, Taylor knocked him down and Stockdrill opened the cage door. Ward was seized and gagged and others tore down the telephone, broke open a drawer, secured two revolvers and a box of cartridges and rushed out of jail. Frank Bruce, a notorious burglar, arrested in Milwaukee recently after he had broken jail a year ago, refused to flee, but instead gave the alarm, and soon twenty-five officers, armed with Winchesters, and mounted, were in pursuit. They don't expect to take Renfroe alive as he secured one of the revolvers and cartridges, and is a desperate man. He would probably have been granted a reprieve by the governor, as the officials had recommended it.

TIT FOR TAT.

The Republican House of Kansas to Expel Populists.

Topeka, Kas., January 21.—The republican house, soon after being called to order this morning, adjourned until 4 o'clock p. m. Monday without attempting to transact any business. The republican house election committee, however, is at work and will probably report Monday in favor of unseating a number of populists. It announced today that Senator O'Bryan, democrat, is a candidate for the United States senate. Mr. O'Bryan is barely thirty years old. He has taken an independent course from the beginning and has gained the respect of the republicans.

HAVE RETURNED HOME.

Mr. Cleveland and Other Distinguished People Leave Fremont for Their Homes.

Fremont, O., January 21.—Immediately after the funeral of ex-President Hayes yesterday, the special train bearing Governor McKinley and the state officials departed for Columbus, reaching there about midnight. At 6 o'clock, President-elect Cleveland's private car was attached to a Lake Shore train and started for New York. All the other distinguished guests left during the evening. Mr. Cleveland informally received a few people at the home of Congressman Haynes.

A DEMAND UPON HAYTI

For the Trial of Meys and Indemnity for His Incarceration.

Washington, January 21.—Instructions have been cabled Minister Durham, at Hayti, to urge upon the government there the desirability of disposing, at the earliest moment, of the case of Frederick Meys, an American citizen who is confined in prison at Port-au-Prince, and who has so far been denied trial. Mr. Durham has also been instructed to make a demand upon the Haytian government for damages in behalf of Meys, but no specified sum has been named.

WILL NOT GO TO WASHINGTON,

Colonel Wickham's Request Refused by General McMahon.

Richmond, Va., January 21.—William F. Wickham, of the First Virginia regiment of cavalry, has received a letter from General McMahon, of New York, declining to give the regiment the post of honor at the inaugural ceremonies of President-elect Cleveland. He says it is customary to grant that post to the Washington military, and this course will be pursued in March. Wickham's regiment will not go to Washington.

CARLISLE'S SUCCESSOR.

McCreary Seems to Be the Favorite Although Not in the Lead.

Frankfort, Ky., January 21.—It looks like Senator McCreary. The readjustment following Governor Brown's withdrawal has been made clearly enough to show that the statesman from Richmond is the largest gainer, and although Lindsay still leads, it has become equally clear that he can hope to make no further accessions, at least not large enough to nominate him, even if Captain Stone drops out of the race. The approximate strength of the candidates is Lindsay 38, McCreary 35, Stone 25.

LYNCHING IN LOUISIANA.

Two Negroes Taken by a Mob and Hanged to a Beam.

New Orleans, La., January 21.—A mob of masked men last night broke into the Parish jail at Convent, St. James parish, and forced the jailer to open the cells of Robert Landry and Pink George, two negroes incarcerated, one for garroting and robbing a telegraph operator at Delphon station, and the other for murdering a man named Dewhost. The negroes were taken to a shed near by and lynched, the ropes being tied to a beam of the ceiling. Great excitement prevails in the parish.

Ballots Without Result.

Helena, Mont., January 21.—No result in the senatorship battle today.

Lincoln, Neb., January 21.—One ballot for United States senator was taken today without result.

Bismarck, N. D., January 21.—Two fruitless ballots were taken today for United States senator.

No One to Tell the Tale.

Como, Col., January 21.—James Carmencia, only survivor of the recent King mine disaster, died yesterday, making the twenty-fifth victim. He died without having uttered a sentence or giving any intelligence as to how the accident occurred.

Royal Engagement Announced.

London, January 21.—The Exchange Telegraph Company is authority for the statement that Prince George of Wales, will marry the Princess May, of Teck, during the second week of April.

SHOWER OF HOT OIL.

A Horrible Accident on the "Big Four" Road,

IN WHICH EIGHT LIVES WERE LOST,

And Scores of People Badly Scalded with Hot Oil.

PASSENGER AND OIL TRAINS COLLIDE

The Oil Train Takes Fire, a Tank Explodes with the Above Horrible Result—Other Casualties.

Alton, Ill., January 21.—A southwestern limited express west-bound on the Cleveland, Columbus Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, due here at 9 o'clock this morning, ran into an open switch at Wann, four miles east of here. The passenger engine smashed a number of freight cars and oil tanks and set the wreck on fire. Engineer Ross, of the passenger engine, was caught in the wreck and burned to death. Nobody else was seriously hurt. Both trains were burned up. Loss $100,000.

While a great crowd stood watching the burning wreck an oil tank car exploded with terrific force, enveloping the spectators in a sheet of burning oil. Eight of them were instantly killed and scores of them were frightfully burned, a dozen of whom, at least will die. Six bodies burned to a crisp have not been identified. Two were identified as Hiram Cornelius, student of Shurtliffe college, from Iowa, and Edward Miller, of Alton Junction. Twenty-five people were so badly burned that a majority will probably die, and the total list will embrace over one hundred. A large proportion of the killed and injured are young men, students in educational institutions.

To e Burning Train.

An eyewitness says that the shock of the collision was such as to split two loaded tanks wide open and the oil immediately caught fire, the flames shooting fifty feet into the air. The locomotive and baggage cars were totally wrecked, but the remainder of the passenger train was removed beyond the reach of the flames. In an incredibly short time the freight train was a mass of flames. Fear of an explosion prevented any attempt to save it

A wrecking train came up from East St. Louis at 11 o'clock but could do little, and half a dozen switch engines were run out from here to clear the yards. Traffic on the two roads was entirely suspended, and a special train was made up on the Chicago and Alton to carry belated passengers through to St. Louis.

Hearing of the wreck, hundreds of people from this city and vicinity were attracted by curiosity to the scene. And then occurred one of the most awful disasters on record.

A Shower of Burning Oil.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock there was a slight explosion of one tank which scattered debris on all sides, setting fire to the stock yard enclosures. This produced the impression that the danger of explosion was passed and throngs of bystanders rushed in to save he stock yard from destruction. A few minutes later there was a deafening report that shook the earth for half a minute and spread one sheet of seething, burning oil in all directions. For those within the circle of one hundred yards there was no escape. Their clothing was burned and literally fell from their bodies.

The Survivors Panic Stricken.

In a moment those who were not disabled began running hither and thither, waving their hands and screaming for help. Some went to the nearest water tank and others ran into the field and are missing yet. Panic reigned for a short time until the uninjured recovered their presence of mind to care for the afflicted. Two barrels of linseed oil were taken from a grocery store and applied to the wounded by several physicians who happened to be on the ground. Every house in the little village and its acinity was utilized for the dying and wounded. As soon as possible a train was made up and twenty of the sufferers were brought here to St. Joseph.

Webb Ross, the brave engineer who lost his life, leaves a wife and six children at Mattoon. No attempt to fix the blame for the fatal wreck has yet been made and nothing further will be known until after the investigation of the coroner's jury tomorrow.

AN OPERATOR'S NEGLIGENCE

Causes a Smash-Up on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21.—A repetition of the awful Dock street wreck, on the Pennsylvania road in this city last summer, occurred at Docklow, the first station east of Steelton, this morning about 4 o'clock. The fast line east, which leaves here at 3:45 o'clock, stopped on the block to repair an airbrake which was out of order, when the second section crashed into the rear, demolishing the Williamsport sleepers, in which were four passengers. The cars caught fire from the locomotive of the second section and was partially destroyed. Professor Henry W. Rolfe, assistant professor of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania, was seriously hurt; Arthur A. Stern, wholesale jeweler, New York, injured about the hips. Two others were hurt. Professor Rolfe was doubled up between the upper and lower berths, and almost suffocated by escaping steam. Mr. Stern climbed through a window with nothing to protect him but an undershirt. It is said the operator at Steelton is responsible for allowing the second section to enter the block before the first section left it. All the physicians in the city were aroused, the first report being that eighteen were killed and many injured.

Eight passengers were injured. All except Rolfe and Stern proceeded to their destination on a special train with other belated passengers. Steelton, the operator, has admitted his carelessness in allowing the second section to enter the block.

RECORD OF THE FLAMES.

A Large Fire in Washington—The Flames Elsewhere.

Washington, January 21.—About 6 o'clock tonight fire broke out in the paint establishment of Francis Miller, Nos. 305 and 307 Ninth street. The Goodyear Rubber Company's building adjoining the paint shop also caught fire and for a time it looked as if the entire block, located in one of the most prominent business sections of the city, would be burned.

CARRIED TO THE BOTTOM.

An Ice Gorge Breaks and a Government Steamer Is Sunk.

Bellmont, Ky., January 21.—The ice gorge here broke yesterday, leaving death and detruction in its wake. The government steamer Kerns and several barges were caught in the jam and sent to the bottom of the river. Three negroes, deck hands on one of the barges, perished. The Kerns was valued at $50,000, and the barges at $6,000.

Release of James Francis Egan.

London, January 21.—James Francis Egan, convicted of participation at Birmingham, in 1884, in an Irish dynamite plot, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, was released today from Portland prison by order of Home Secretary Asquith, on the ground of ill health. Barry, the noted Irish member of parliament, who has taken a deep interest in the movement to obtain Egan's release, went to meet him at Portland prison and accompany him to his home in Birmingham. His release has created a great sensation.

AFTER RECEIVER SPARKS

An Important Bill Filed in Bibb Superior Court Yesterday.

Macon, Ga., January 21.—(Special.)—A very important petition was filed in the superior court today, by Washington Dessau and Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, representing the Merchantile Deposit and Trust Company, of Baltimore, asking for the removal of W. B. Sparks as receiver of the Georgia Southern and Florida road. The petitioners set forth that they are holders of the first mortgage on the property, and represent $3,420,000 of first mortgage bonds. They claim that on default of interest on the bonds they have the right to take possession of the property, and at any rate to indicate their preference as to the receiver. They allege that Mr. Sparks is still interested in the Macon Construction Company, as president and director of that company, and is also a stockholder in the Georgia Southern Company; and that for that reason the control of the property of the railroad is virtually under the control of the Insolvent Construction Company. They further allege that Receiver Sparks has paid $16,000 to the contractors on the Thomasville and Tifton branch of the road, when funds should have been applied to the payment of interest on the bonded debt of the road.

The most serious allegation is that the receiver has met the interest by postponing the payment of current expenses and overdrawing in the bank, thus illegally defeating the petitioners in obtaining their rights. They also allege that he has done nothing to enforce the contract of the Macon Construction Company in the construction and equipment of the road. They say liabilities have increased, unpaid expenses have increased and the percentage of the operating expenses has increased. They specify that the operating expenses for the year ending January 1st, 1893, increased 13 per cent over those of 1892, while the earnings only increased 1 per cent. They say the receiver is antagonistic to their interest, and ask that he be removed and that the petitioners be granted the right to indicate their preference as to the receiver.

When the petition will be acted upon is hard to say, as Judge Bartlett is disqualified on account of having been interested in the case as counsel, and the petition will have to be heard before some other judge

HITTING AT HERZ.

Clemenceau Closely Questioned, but Gives Nothing Away.

Paris, January 21.—Clemenceau was confronted yesterday with Stephane with the view of eliciting, if possible, some acknowledgements that might strengthen the case against Herz. The examination was private, but according to The Petit Journal, listeners on the outside heard enough to convince them that a very lively vocal encounter was in progress within. Clemenceau stoutly maintained his denial of any knowledge of corrupt or criminal conduct on the part of Herz or anybody else and used language that in any other place would have been promptly followed by a challenge to a duel. Clemecneau stood his ground under all the pressure and the examination closed without any admission of wrong on his part, and it is understood without any additional damage to Herz.

All parties are furious against Herz. The "Panamites," as they are called, are enraged against him for the share he is alleged to have taken in betraying them to Andrieux and assisting the ex-prefect in exposures which have caused so much scandal, while those who were not implicated in the scandal would like to see the chief responsibility for the disgrace laid upon a foreigner and a German at that. One of the charges most generally uttered against Herz is that he is a Bavarian and consequently a compatriot of the soldier brigands who fired Bazeilles in September, 1870. It happens that Herz was born at Beancon, in France, and is not a son of Bavarian, but of Hessian parents. He is, therefore, only of German parentage. This, however, makes no difference to his assailants, who persist in denouncing him as a German and spare no effort to prove that his was the chief hand in the Panama affair. One of the newspapers goes so far as to declare that foreigners are chiefly responsible for the Panama scandal.

RELEASE OF THE CATTLEMEN.

The Celebrated Case Ended—How It Was Brought About.

Cheyenne, Wyo., January 21.—The cases of the cattlemen, who some months ago invaded Johnson county for the purpose of exterminating the so-called rustlers, or cattle thieves, and in the attempt killed two men named Champion and Rae, and burned several buildings and were in turn corralled by the United States troops, was today thrown out of court. The twenty-three defendants' dismissal was entered by Bennett, the people's attorney for Johnson county and allowed. The ending, so long anticipated, was brought about by the action of the sheriff of this county. He produced nearly a thousand talesmen and said he could find no more in town. He said that he had no guarantee of the expense; could not get it from the Johnson county people, and he did not care to furnish funds to summon veniremen from that county.

In open court this grievance was laid before Prosecuting Attorney Bennett. He agreed to the dismissal as he said he had no idea that a conviction could be obtained. This affair has involved an expenditure on both sides of about $300,000. It has kept the state in a ferment for nine months.

From Johnson county comes the report that the really bad men have emigrated, and at the last term of court in that county, several cattle thieves were convicted. The men discharged today have been among the prominnt citizens of the state but a number of them must leave, so strong is the resentment against them. Scarcelt, one of them who has property in the north, has not looked at it since last April. Two of the Texans who were hired to do the killing in Johnson county, died on the trip, and two of them have since been killed in the southern country.

DOES NOT DECREASE.

Seventeen New Cases of Cholera and One Death at Neitleben, Germany.

Berlin, January 21.—The outbreak of cholera in Neitleben lunatic asylum shows no sign of decreasing in violence. Today seventeen new cases and one death were reported. Th total number of cases since the outbreak is sixty-three. Nineteen have died. Professor Koch, who was requested by Emporer William to make an investigation into the causes of the appearance of the disease, reports that the river Saale, below the asylum, is infected with cholera baccilli. Another negro, belonging to the crew of the German steamer Gretchen Bohlen, at Hamburg, from Grand Popo, has been removed to the cholera hospital.

Frost Was Acquitted.

Elmira, January 21.—The Frost murder trial at Bath came to a close at midnight. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. Frost was indicted for the killing of Daniel Donechue, a member of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, at Corning, last August. The evidence went to show that Frost, who was a non-union member, committed the murder while fearing his own life.

An Appeal for the Starving.

Davenport, Ia., January 21.—A letter received by a resident of this state from Andrew White, American minister at St. Petersburg, gives the present situation in Finland, in the southern provinces of Russia, as most distressing. Although the danger of a famine is not so widespread as a year ago, there is still a pressing need of supplies to meet the present and imminent wants. Minister White offers to take personal charge of any fund that may be collected and forwarded to him.

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TWENTY PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1893.

Hill and Murphy.

For the first time in so many years that memory does not fix instantly their number, the great state of New York presents to the country a complete democratic autonomy. That she now has a democratic governor, a democratic assembly, a full democratic electoral vote, a majority democratic representation in congress and two democratic United States senators—her full complement, of course—is a succession of events of the utmost significance to the national democratic party and to the future politics of the country. Their culmination is a vindication of the conquering energies of democratic principles, a signal triumph for the right of home rule and a fatal blow to the political usurpers who have dominated the government of the greatest state in the union so long and held its democratic majority in subjection to rascally gerrymanders and fraudulent representation in the senate of the United States. From the times of Cornell, Conkling and Me Too Platt to the day of Flower, Hill and Murphy is a period in which has been accomplished one of the most difficult and gratifying political revolutions of this last quarter of the century. That this transition has been the settled purpose of the New York democratic masses is proven by the persistency with which they have worked to accomplish it and the loyalty with which they have followed the men whom they believed able to lead them through it.

Those chosen leaders whose brains and faith were trusted to bring about this great deliverance were David Bennett Hill and Edward Murphy, Jr. The former as democratic leader of his county, popular representative in the assembly, lieutenant governor and then governor made a record of patient persistency, political skill and patriotic fidelity that easily commanded for him his present exaltation in the senate of the United States. Seeing what he left behind him in New York—that he moved forward from no entrenchment until he left it safe in the occupancy of other democrats as stalwart as himself—it is the purest of captiousness that jibes at his democracy or his dignities.

Edward Murphy, Jr., has for twelve years been the responsible head and directing genius of the New York democracy's executive committee. Working in harmony with Hill and his other colleagues, he has kept steadily in view the triumph which has finally been achieved. That those who trusted him all these years and whose confidence he has so splendidly vindicated by the victories with which he has endowed them, should gratefully place him beside Hill in the senate was not only logically to be expected, but was a duty of politics, patriotism and gratitude. If ever any man won his way to this high political function by faithful and successful party service Edward Murphy, Jr., United States senator-elect from New York is that man.

Judged by the measurements and works which have always been honored by democratic constituencies they were the fittest men to be the representatives of the giant democratic state in the senate. All genuinely just democrats throughout the country have so decided and have applauded their election. That they will justify in those high relations the confidence of their immediate fellow citizens and meet the reasonable expectations of the whole body of the national democracy are matters not to be idly or foolishly debated.

However the professors of political dilettanteism may elevate their cultured noses from the "odors of the machine" in politics, and which they say clings to the togas of these senators, it remains a fact that but for the fidelity of these men to the objects the dilettantes professed to have in view, those gentlemen would still be dancing in subjugation under the yoke of Platt, Fassett and Hiscock. The ever-restless, unstable mugwumps, instead of having Cleveland and a triumphant democracy to laud, would still be holding mass meetings in Chickering hall and mouthing over bottles of Mumm because of the degeneracy of the times under republican rule. As it is, the hopes of the country that rest upon works to be done for pure politics, a more perfect government and the firm establishment of popular democracy by the Cleveland administration, were made possible by the work and winnings of Hill and Murphy upon the unequal and critical field of New York politics.

It is time to have done with spite and churlishness against two such men with such records of party service and political integrity for their pedestals. Upon these they should stand exalted and generously upheld by the confidence of the entire democracy of the nation.

Next to King Cotton.

The article in another column from The Columbus Enquirer-Sun on fruit culture in Georgia, from the pen of Mr. Henry R. Goetchius, is worthy of the thoughtful attention of our agriculturists.

As the writer states in a few terse sentences, there is an enormous drain upon the south. Look at what we pay in federal taxes, pensions, interest on securities, fire and life insurance, trade, etc. We enjoy the proceeds of our cotton crop only a short while, and as Mr. Goetchius puts it, the most profitable prospective product is the fruit crop. Houston county in this state realized about $350,000 from her fruits in 1892. Spalding and other counties made splendid records. Our seasons, climate and transportation facilities are now calculated to make this industry a leading one. The experience of Rudolph Oetter shows what may be accomplished in this line by a man who will give the matter his attention. Think of an annual income of $3,000 on an investment of $3,860!

But we do not propose to summarize this suggestive article. It should be read and digested. There is big money in fruit farming in Georgia and other southern states. Rightly managed, this industry can be made to stand next to cotton, and small farmers will doubtless find it more profitable.

Concerning Cheap Gold.

With the progress of science gold grows cheaper. New discoveries and inventions enable the searchers after the yellow metal to obtain it with greater ease and at less cost. As a natural result, the purchasing power of gold follows very closely the average cost of production, and this explains why it is cheaper now than in past centuries when mining was both crude and costly.

These reflections are of special interest just now, if there is any truth in the report that large quantities of gold are being produced in Nova Scotia at a cost of only one-fifteenth of its selling value. Now, suppose this sort of thing continues, and the mines of Australia, Africa, South America, California, Mexico and Georgia turn out gold on the Nova Scotia basis?

The supposition is by no means highly improbable. Of course it is plain that when gold production is not only abundant but cheap, the metal will decline in value even to a greater extent than in the past. When we reach this point, as we may in the near future, the single standard dreamers will see their system of finance rudely shattered. This is no idle, speculative view. Gold has many times in the past suddenly declined in value, and we may expect history to repeat itself. Now, when we consider the fact that a nation's currency is not the transient thing of a day, but should have a proper degree of stability, it will be seen that it is not safe to pin our own faith to a single standard. Nor will two metals do. We need gold, silver, copper and paper in order to have a currency reasonably expansive and yet stable. We cannot afford to stake our whole financial system upon the possibilities of a single metal.

Newspapers Now and Then.

When we are praising the good old times we do so in a general way. If we went into particulars it would not be so easy to show the superiority of the old days.

Take the single matter of newspapers. Occasionally public men and private citizens complain that newspapers overstep their proper limits, but it has been a long time since any man of national reputation has written anything concerning journalism that will parallel the following from one of Thomas Jefferson's letters in 1814:

> I deplore with you the putrid state into which our newspapers have passed and the malignity, the vulgarity and mendacious spirit of those who write for them. * * * These ordures are rapidly depraving the public taste and lessening the relish for sound food. As vehicles for information and a curb on our functionaries, they have rendered themselves useless by forfeiting all title to belief. * * * This has in a great degree been produced by the violence and malignity of party spirit.

As none of our statesmen of the present day make such bitter complaints, the natural inference is that, even if our people are not growing better, our newspapers certainly must be improving. And this is the simple truth. No American newspaper of today would indulge in the reckless bitterness so common in the days of Washington, Jefferson and the other fathers of the republic. Another sign of progress!

The Weather and Other Things.

A correspondent, who was born many years before the war, writes to congratulate us that the weather, for the first time in thirty years, has managed to get itself together so as to give the country an old-fashioned winter. He says it has made several notable efforts—as in 1883 and 1886—but it has failed until now. He declares that the burning of powder and the concussion of artillery discharges have so demoralized the forces that were in the habit of giving us cold weather in the winter time that they have been unable to bring about the proper results.

We have no doubt that the statisticians of the weather are able to prove to their own satisfaction that all our seasons average up about the same—that our summers are as hot and our winters as cold as they ever were. They have shown that this is the case with our rainfall, and they could do the same with temperature, for figures are easily handled when you know at the start precisely what you want them to prove.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that our winters have been extremely mild since the war, and the weather we have recently had is the first serious reminder that middle-aged people have had of the old hog-killing times, when the carcasses used to hang out till they were frozen stiff.

And it is a very pleasant reminder, too, with all its discomforts. Colonel George Adair said the other day that he would give two dollars and a half for a gingercake that has the taste of the gingercakes he used to eat in his boyhood. But it is a fact that in the country boys are eating gingercakes that are just as delicious as the old-timey ones. And they are broiling hog melts on the hot rocks, and roasting pig tails, and blowing up bladders, and cutting up the capers that now seem so far away and old-fashioned.

More than that, they are eating cracklin' bread, and chitlin's, and home-made sausage full of sage and red pepper and made up in the shape of biscuit. And the girls are almost as beautiful as they used to be in those old country places, and the boys as green and gawky as ever. And they have their frolics, too, their candy pullings and their parties, where they prance through the mazes of 'twistification" and imagine they are not dancing, and where they sing all the old songs, especially the one about "My honey, my dove, my own true love, my heart's been a-weepin' this long time for thee."

Alas! there is nothing changed but the weather and the people who once were young. The weather is going back to the old times, but we old people are getting farther and farther away. Ah, brethren! no more gingercakes, and cracklin' bread and love plays for us. We ought to be thankful if we are permitted to sit in the corner and watch the youngsters, and thus live the old days over again by proxy. It is a great privilege. Happy for us, brethren, if our hearts are young and in the right place, so that we may make youth a beautiful memory for those who are growing up about us.

The Warm Wave.

It does not require a word from the oldest inhabitant or a bulletin from the signal service to assure us that the winter of our discontent is over, and the warm wave will now put in its genial work.

The change is welcome to all, and to the poor and afflicted it is a blessing.

There will be cold days between now and spring, but no such visitation as the one we have just passed through. It is a safe prediction. A phenomenal spell may occur during any southern winter, but a southern winter composed altogether of phenomenal spells is unknown.

Sleigh-riding and skating are over for the season in this region. We may shiver a few days, but we are marching onward to spring, and in a short time we shall be looking forward to budding trees and blooming flowers.

We are glad of it. As an ex-confederate remarked yesterday: "The old-fashioned rebel weather beats yankee weather all hollow."

A President's Duties.

In a recent interview Private Secretary Elijah Halford quoted Mr. Blaine as saying that he believed the day was coming when a president would not permit himself to be bothered about postmasters and collectors and consuls, any more than a railroad president would spend his time hiring brakemen and track repairers. Mr. Blaine went on to say that his observation in the white house had convinced him that such a change would be not only desirable but necessary in the near future.

It strikes us that this is a proper view. The president of this great republic has enough to do without giving up nine-tenths of his time to the hosts of citizens who desire numerous small offices for themselves and their friends. He should devote his attention to the great questions of finance, industry, commerce and foreign relations whose right adjustment will exercise such a tremendous influence upon the nation and its affairs.

Then, there is another point. Our president should be at his best physically and mentally during his term of office. If he is worked like a galley slave, or forced to spend his time on desk work and details, it goes without saying that his health will suffer and he will not always have the clear and vigorous mentability needed in his high office at times when perhaps the welfare of the nation demands his best judgment.

Upon the whole, Mr. Elaine is right. The president should be a worker and a thinker, but he should not be a mere drudge attending to duties which might just as well be left to the heads of departments.

Now is the time to sow your grass seed and clover.

It's an ill wind that blows snow good.

The fat man who sat down on the sidewalk near James's bank the other morning, left his mark on the community, as it were.

Old man De Lesseps left more than $2,000,000 in front of the American congress. The money disappeared, but naturally no congressman got hold of any. The republican congressmen especially are known to scorn money.

France is quieting down since it has been shown that the royalists got as much of the Panama money as anybody.

The republicans are still engaged in winding up their campaign. As the campaign wound up the republicans, we should think that other winding-ups could be postponed until spring salad comes in.

A Chicago poet says that somewhere the earth is green. It may be so. Put a fresh poet and the green earth together and you have a lurid combination worth giong miles to see.

The St. Louis Republic wants to let Wall street worry along with the silver law for awhile.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Is our climate changing? Florida answers in the affirmative, while Alaska gives a negative reply.

And so General Ben Butler's brain weighed four ounces more than that of Daniel Webster!

The New York Herald thinks that the worst of the winter is not over. The Herald predicted the recent cold wave.

It is no use to tell people that the recent freeze killed the microbes. The cry now is: "Give the microbes a chance!"

Ex-Senator Ingalls claims that he makes $5,000 a month lecturing. He has little reason, then, to complain of being a statesman out of a job.

Fifty years ago a cold winter was enjoyed in New York. Now, the complaint is that it is too expensive. It interferes with business and travel.

A few years ago when coal rose to a phenomenally high price in Ohio the Columbus people seized the coal trains running through their city and helped themselves.

A pending bill in the North Carolina legislature makes it cost a man $500 and a term of imprisonment to be present at a lynching, unless he goes there to stop it.

Baltimore has 365 churches—more in proportion to its population than any other city in the world. And now somebody will quote Napoleon to the effect that an undue number of churches is evidence of a low order of morality.

In the United States and Canada today there are 600 young men in every 1,000 who have reached the age of thirty and who are still unmarried. In Europe it is different. In England, for instance, 766 men and 829 women are married between twenty and thirty.

It is an act of humanity for the public schools to suspend during a bad spell of cold weather. There are parents every where, even in Georgia, who send little four-year-olders to school every day simply to avoid the bother of having them at home. To expose these little ones to the weather is simply barbarous.

The blackguard ex-king, Milan, of Servia, recently paid an unexpected visit to his divorced queen, Natalie, much to her surprise. It is said that the visit resulted in the reconciliation of the couple, but it is needless to say that their reunion would simply mean more misery for Natalie.

The Baltimore American says that if ex-President Hayes had died ten years ago newspaper comments on his career would have been much more severe than they have been. Time softens everything. It is well that this is so. What sort of world would this be if we carried our animosities and prejudices with us to the grave and beyond it?

It appears that the late Baron Reinach kept a memorandum book. The baron is dead, but his little book speaks and it gives the names of 100 deputies who were bribed in the Panama matter. Living men of good character should be able to stand against the memorandum of a dead corruptionist, but suspected men get into trouble on account of even smaller matters.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Charity in Billville.

We took up a subscription in Billville for the poor:
First, Deacon Jones, to keep 'em warm, throwed in a cellar door.
An' since that wouldn't make enough of fire to get around it,
The parson warmed 'em with a talk on "Hell as he had found it."

The mayor he'd lately been took up with quite religious ways,
An' so, he give 'em—every one—just ten, or thirty days;
We saw that none was slighted, too—we did the thing up brown,
An' wound it up by givin' 'em six hours to leave the town!

A Cynical View of It.

Of course, there's scripture for it—
We feel it more and more;
"The poor are with us always"—
That's why we're always poor!

The Jackson Herald is twelve years old and with the current issue enters its thirteenth year. It is in a very flourishing condition.

Here is a good one from the poetical pen of a Georgia editor:

"The wind bloweth, the water floweth, the farmer soweth, the subscriber oweth, and the Lord knoweth that we are in need of our dues. So come a-runnin' ere we go a-gunnin'; we're not a-funnin'; this thing of dunnin' gives us the blues."

Editor Ryals, of The Telfair Enterprise, deserves both the congratulations and pity of his brethren of the press. He writes:

"We had another thanksgiving dinner on Sunday. Had turkey and cranberry sauce and three Methodist preachers."

Just think of the turkey and three Methodist preachers for an editorial dinner!

Eligible men must be very scarce in Kansas. There is said to be a woman out there who is not only supporting her husband, but who is also paying, in small installments, the bill for his first wife's funeral. This beats Billville and goes it three better!

The editor of The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise announces that his house "took fire" on Tuesday evening last, but the weather was so cold that the flames were frozen hard as soon as they struck the air, thus saving his dwelling from total destruction.

The Billville Banner.

It's our turn to dine the preacher tomorrow, and he is generally accompanied by two weeks' appetite on these occasions. He is one of the most cheerful eaters in the country.

We took in six backsliders at the revival the other night. As we have before stated, our terms for backsliders are $1 a head, and if we get 'em to shouting it's fifty cents a shout.

The reason we have not left our office this week is because we sat on the stove in order to get warm, and froze there. As there was no wood to be had we could get no fire to thaw us off.

Another collection will be taken up tomorrow for the benefit of the heathen. As soon as we heard of it we renounced our religion, drew out the church and commenced swearing. We're after the whole pile.

We had the good fortune to slip down in the snow last week and break two of our legs; thereby getting $7 damages out of the town. If we can just break our neck now, we'll bankrupt the treasury.

We were beaten for sheriff last week, but as mayor, pro tem. we had the successful candidate arrested and fined him $20 and costs. This fixes us for the balance of the winter. It wasn't law, but we needed the money.

The Machine Poets.

The poets of the magazines
Can now enjoy these shivering scenes,
Because the mails big orders bring
For poems on the "Balmy Spring:"
And as they sneeze and wheeze and freeze
Their songs reach sixty-five degrees.

In a very entertaining personal column in The Savannah Press, the following notice appears:

"'Etched and Sketched' is a comparatively new department in The Atlanta Constitution, of Atlanta, and is the creation of Frank Weldon, who is destined to achieve the highest possibilities in his chosen vocation. These are men who can cut patterns for their collaborateurs."

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun says that a brass band has been at the depot in Washington every day for a week past to meet Dick Grubb with Georgia's electoral vote. As Dick is expected to pay for the band when he arrives, his mileage will "go glimmering."

Our Washington correspondent speaks of Larry Gantt in a black silk beaver and a celluloid collar, delivering the electoral vote of South Carolina. But no Georgian would be fooled by that disguise. They'd know him anywhere by that suspender, fastened with a nail.

How They Identified Him.

When the wreck was over beside them lay
An unknown man—alas!
And they said: "He's an editor—plain as day—
One shirt and a railroad pass!"

This story is told of a pastor of a village church about twelve miles from Griffin. He was sitting in his library one evening recently when there was a knock at the door. He answered, and found a couple who desired to be united in matrimony. The pastor asked them into his parlor and performed the marriage ceremony, after which the groom handed him a sealed envelope supposed to contain the usual compensation. The happy couple departed and the reverend gentleman opened the envelope and found the following note: "If she turns out as well as I think she will, I will come back and pay you for your services."

GEORGIA PRESS COMMENT.

The Dahlonega Signal has this bit of political gossip:

"Colonel Howard Thompson, the present solicitor general, is spoken of as being a candidate for the judgeship of this circuit two years hence. It is stated that Judge Wellborn will not be in the race."

The Danielsville Monitor wants Hon. James M. Smith to succeed Commissioner Rusk. The Monitor says:

"The agricultural mantle could fall on no better shoulders, and we would be glad to see this noble, big-brained gentleman receive the appointment under the new administration."

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun has this mention of Senator Colquitt:

"All Georgians will be gratified to learn that Senator Colquitt is improving so rapidly in health that there is a prospect he will soon be able to return to Washington, in time, at least, to greet the incoming administration."

The Savannah Press is still speculating in Georgia cabinet possibilities. The Press says:

"Mr. Cleveland recognizes the fact that the delegation from this state stands at the head of the list. It would not surprise us to see Mr. Cleveland pick a cabinet officer from men like Candler, Hammond, Blount, Barnes, Turner or Lester. Georgia has not furnished a democratic cabinet officer of the United States since Howell Cobb was secretary of the treasury under James Buchanan."

The Augusta Evening Herald makes this startling statement:

"The Herald in an article on the subject the other day, stated that the average daily wages of mill operatives of Augusta was 97 cents. We have been assured that this is an error and that the average daily wages is but 67 cents. This is very poor wages for huge concerns that are boasting of the big dividends that have been paid by them to their stockholders."

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

At Lexington, Ky., a charity organization has distributed nearly ten thousand bushels of coal during the cold weather.

A Frankfort correspondent of The Flemingsburg, Ky., Gazette—a member of the senate—thinks it will cost the state $20,000 to select Mr. Carlisle's successor in the senate.

D. P. Crain was adjudged a lunatic at Lebanon, Ky. He had to be chased several miles in the snow and at the time had on no shoes.

At Lexington, Miss., the postoffice and telegraph office are in charge of a woman; the chief express agent is a woman, and her two assistants are women.

An Arkansas paper gives an account of a five-year-old negro boy who, without being taught, can read the English language, no matter how difficult the composition.

The people of Parnell, Texas, the county seat of Roberts county, are apprehensive that an attempt will be made by cattlemen who have large interests in that county to disorganize the county during the present session of the legislature.

A prominent gentleman in Winston, N. C., suggeststed that the name "Cleveland" be adopted as a compromise for "Winston-Salem" when the two towns united. He thought it would widely advertise the town and help in getting a public building.

When a Chattanooga Times representative asked Captain Joe Turney what he expected to get under his brother Pete's administration, he replied that he would "get h—ll if he asked for anything."

Drewry Puckett, the oldest resident at the time of his death in Dickinson county, died at his home, near Tarpon, Va., on the 6th instant, from an injury sustained by a slight fall. He was born in Russell county in 1804, and by his third marriage became brother-in-law to his son.

A gentleman of Wilmington who was having some shirts made called to see about them and found the seamstress sitting up in bed, with a shawl around her shoulders, and without fire, sewing on the shirts. A subscription was taken up for her benefit.

It is feared that the long continued cold spell will almost exterminate the partridge in North Carolina. The farmers report that the half-starved and frozen birds come around the barnyards in the country to secure food. When the Carolina Central train was about to leave Charlotte for Wilmington a few days since a partridge flew on the plaform and got into the sleeping car to get out of the weather.

Mr. Edward Prior, a white man of the neighborhood of Gilead church, North Carolina, is repenting at leisure for rash deeds committed some days since, while in a half-crazed condition from drink. He burned up everything in his house. His wife's trunk he piled on the fire, together with all her clothes, his own clothes, chairs, and such articles as he could put in the fire. He destroyed all the provisions they had, and generally acted like a mad man. He has spent most of his time crying, but that doesn't bring him much sympathy.

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

The Bainbridge Democrat says that his honor, Judge Bower, has been quite sick at his home since Sunday last, but is not seriously ill.

Mr. Daniel McSwain, who lives in the eastern portion of Montgomery county, has a cow that is somewhat remarkable as being the mother of twin calves.

The Georgia agricultural convention meets in Columbus February 8th. Great preparations are being made for the entertainment of the convention.

Near Columbus A. H. Pierce and sons, Ed and Walter Pierce, are still under arrest on the charge of making and passing spurious coin, and damaging evidence is accumulating against the Messrs. Pierce.

For the first time in the history of Douglas the county is out of debt.

A number of Meriwether citizens will probably attend the inauguration of President Cleveland.

Elberton has a set of enterprising cotton buyers. When there is no cotton coming in from the country they buy cotton from each other.

Henry Ward has filed a contest against P. M. Bomar for the office of sheriff, and T. J. Bowen is contesting with R. M. Wilson for clerk of Douglas county.

Although a much larger cotton crop was made in Henry county in 1891 than in 1892 the receopts at McDonough for last season are considerably in advance of the amount received up to the same date the season before.

There are three known applicants for the postoffice in Banks county—A. P. Appleby, R. H. Hawks and Mrs. Truette. Each one is making a vigorous canvass for signatures to their petitions.

Hon. F. C. Tate anticipates visiting Dahlonega at an early day. While there he will probably look into the postmastership of Dahlonega and see who the majority of the citizens prefer to fill the position.

There is a dog in Mt. Vernon that will shut the door behind him when he enters church on a cold morning; furthermore it is said that he will close his eyes and bow his head during prayer.

TEN YEARS WEDDED.

(The Husband Speaks.)

In my dreams you are loyal and true, love,
Your voice is as soft as of old;
Your smile is as bright as the dew, love,
You never grow haughty and cold.
At my coming you blush like the roses
When spring whispers balm to the brake,
Each accent your fondness discloses;
'Tis sweeter to dream than to wake.

In my dreaming we sit by the hearth, love,
Your fond words are tender and low;
The thought that you love me is worth, love,
All the honors the world can bestow.
In my dreaming my lip never covers
With a smile, dear, my heart's secret ache;
There is nothing to hide; we are lovers.
'Tis sweeter to dream than to wake.

In my dreaming you never grow tristful,
Nor finish a smile with a sigh.
You never look longing and wistful
At splendors my purse cannot buy.
You never look down at your ring, dear,
As if you had made a mistake;
In my dreams there is never a sting, dear;
'Tis sweeter to dream than to wake.

In my dreaming you never glance down, love,
When I long for the old loving look;
Your brows never meet in a frown, love,
And turn from my gaze to a book.
In my dreaming my kisses ne'er fret you,
No matter how many I take.
You always seem glad when I pet you;
'Tis sweeter to dream than to wake.

In my dreams you still come to the door, love,
When the splendor fades out of the west;
You greet my tired feet as of yore, love,
With the laugh that is sweetest and best.
I enter the room; it is beaming,
You've made it all bright for my sake.
O, would I could always be dreaming!
'Tis sweeter to dream than to wake.

—SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

Tuskaloosa, Ala.

AT THE TEMPLE GATE.

Rev. James W. Lee, D. D.

He stands upon the tallest place of earth
And speaks familiar with his fellow men;
Yea, with his tongue, as with a ready pen
He calls to hearts of every name and birth.
Nor matters where they hold their home and hearth.
His message is the old sweet theme again,
The way of God brought home to mortal men,
The form of life that has immortal worth.
For Christ, his Master, sounds His infinite voice,
For love to man he bears a burden'd one;
His spirit heeds no other call or choice
Save that which leads unto the heavenly goal,
Where he may lay his sheaves at his Lord's feet
And with Him find his rest—eternal, sweet!

—SAM W. SMALL.

A volume recently published in Paris contains the results of investigations of the French Archaeological mission at Cairo. It is the ninth volume of a series of studies in Egyptology and associated matters; but a wholly made of Greek documents that have been found by excavations amongst the Christian tombs in Akhmim, in Upper Egypt. Among these documents are the contents of a vellum manuscript of thirty-three leaves containing portions of three lost Christian works, viz.: the Book of Enoch, the Gospel of Peter and the Apocalypse of Peter. A full account of the newly recovered fragments of the gospel, with a translation of the text, has been prepared by Mr. J. Rendel Harris, a fellow of Clare college, Cambridge, and is published in New York by James Pott & Co.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, the distinguished editor of The New York Evangelist, in winding up an exhaustive review of the action in the Briggs case, says of the report by the presbytery: "We would not charge it home to the extent of the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t.' It is a fair and square declaration, open, manly, and Christian, not a word too much nor a word too little." If there be those who would assail the action of the presbytery here or elsewhere, we have only to ask that they quote its own words, instead of putting their words into its mouth. The presbytery has rendered its verdict; it has made its declaration; on that it is ready to stand or fall."

The Christian Union has a most striking and fair-minded editorial upon the present conditions of the Roman Catholic church and the papal policy. Of the latter it says: "The present pope, Leo XIII., is a statesman familiar with the world and skilful in dealing with it. By temperament and training he is a diplomat rather than an ecclesiastic. He perceives the nascent power of democracy, he foresees the reign of the common people, and he has steadily and consistently, for the last five years, and in practical antagonism to the declarations of his predecessor, sought to bring the church into harmony with an age whose dominant note is democracy."

The purses that were run for in the United States by race horses last year amounted to $5,000,000, or as much as the whole church system of the country cost. The amount bet on the races was about $400,000,000, or nearly as much as the whole government of the country cost. It looks, from these figures that are vouched for by The New York Sun, that the preachers must also "put off every weight that hinders" and put on their spurs if they are to catch up with and outrun the devil in America.

Rev. Sam Jones, when he goes to Louisville, "lays it on" to the sins and sinners of that city so vigorously that he is not always praised by some of its people and presses. The Louisville Post says this morning in a spiteful thing: "Sam Jones wants Bob Ingersoll to divide time with him when the noted pagan goes to Atlanta to lecture. Sam says if Ingersoll will agree to divide time it will be worse than a box of monkeys at feeding time.' Very likely this is true. Between Ingersoll's attacks and Jones's defense, it would be a pretty hard ordeal for religion."

The Nation, after referring to the late controversies in the Andover, Briggs and Smith cases, is constrained to say of the present Corrigan controversy: "If a bitter Catholic controversy is to be precipitated on the country on the heels of the Briggs trial as that followed the Andover troubles, most people than ever will be disposed to take to the woods."

Dr. Emory E. Hoss, editor of The Nashville Advocate, was in this city recently and says of his visit in a letter to his splendid journal: "When I reached Atlanta it became necessary for me to spend a day in that thrifty city, which is the pride and glory of all Georgians. The residents do not hesitate to tell you in a modest and confidential way: 'This is a great town.' Everybody that visits it is likely to reach the same conclusion."

Governor Hogg, of Texas, has recommended to the legislature of that state the passage of a law making it felony to sell lottery tickets and prohibiting express companies from doing business for the lotteries. He also recommends that the state create an asylum for habitual drunkards, the maintenance to be derived by special tax on liquor men and a certain per cent of fines assessed against gamblers, vagrants and disorderly houses.

One of the best edited religious journals, not only in the south, but in this country, is The Christian Advocate, of New Orleans. Rev. Dr. C. W. Carter has the editorial knack fully developed and a genius for making religious intelligence take on the freshness and flavor of genuine news. The paper is carefully made up, the articles being brief, pungent, up with the times and thoroughly spiritual in purpose.

Rev. Dr. Palmore, editor of The St. Louis Christian Advocate, is this year to make a trip to Africa, to study the country, the people and missionary work of the continent. Doctor Palmore is a most observant traveler and an instructive writer, and his letters from "Darkest Africa" will be read with avidity by thousands of people in this country.

Oxford, Miss., has just had a remarkable revival under the leadership of Rev. George S. Inge. Mr. Inge is well known in Atlanta. He once lived here and engaged in the insurance business. He had a remarkable conversion some years ago and since then has been both a pastor and evangelist of great piety and power. He his had great success in many of the Mississippi cities.

The Southern Churchman started out with the new year enlarged to an eight-page form, in a new typographical dress, and more than ever worthy of the support which has been so long extended it. It is edited by Rev. H. Williamson, pastor of the Christian church on Hunter street, and is one of the most progressive religious publications of Atlanta.

If it be really true, as the philologists assert, that the word "damn" is really Persian for banana, there are a good many people in Atlanta who spoke Persian when they fell down on the ice last week. But, perhaps they were only hollering "banana!"

The North Alabama conference of the Methodist church, south, has decided to erect a college with schools of medicine, law, dental surgery and divinity, and one town has bid $15,000 for its location within its borders.

Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist, is to hold a series of meetings in Nashville and arrangements are making for a thorough storming of the strongholds of sin in the Music City. It has always been a rocky town in some sinful respects.

A check recently passed through a St. Paul bank, drawn by Moses & Lazarus, on the Bank of Jordan (Minnesota), but it is not further alleged that the check was drawn to the order of Dives, or Jay Gould.

According to a recent decision of an English court a man has a good case at law against a clergyman who persuades his (the man's) wife to go to church instead of staying at home and cooking the dinner.

Rev. Ernest M. Stires has resigned his church at West Point, Va., to accept the rectorship of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Augusta, Ga.

Rev. Dr. S. A. Steele, of Nashville, who numbers thousands of warm friends among the Methodists of Georgia, has been to Louisville on a bridal tour.

The biggest sinner is usually the fellow who says he is no sinner at all!

THE TERMINAL.

A Rumor That Drexel, Morgan & Co. Will Undertake Reorganization.

IT IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED TRUE

The Great Financial House Was Once Ready to Undertake It.

PRESIDENT COMER ON THE CENTRAL

He Returns to Savannah and Talks About the Central Plan—He Believes It Will Be Endorsed.

New York, January 21.—(Special.)—It is currently rumored on Wall street today that the well-known firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. will undertake the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal Company.

It will be remembered that they thought of so doing some time ago, and went so far as to send Mr. Samuel Spencer, one of the confidential representatives of the firm, to the south to look into the property of the Terminal company. It is said that they were favorable to the proposed plan of reorganization and that if Mr. Spencer's report was satisfactory they would proceed at once to the important work of reorganizing the Terminal's affairs. They were to secure as much money as necessary to straighten matters out, and it is said that they had their plans fully outlined and everything in readyness to undertake the gigantic task before them. But unfortunately objections were advanced from one of the Terminal elements, and in the contention that ensued, Drexel, Morgan & Co. concluded to have nothing further to do with it. The story of the trouble and contention among the Terminal people since then is familiar to all who have kept up with the affairs of the Terminal company, and the rumor that Drexel, Morgan & Co. have again been appealed to is not surprising. Nothing definite can be learned about the matter from the establishment of Drexel, Morgan & Co. in affirmation or denial of the report.

It is generally believed that the report is true, and it has been discussed today among the Terminal people. It is said that if this well-known financial house undertakes to reorganize the Terminal's affairs it will do so with the understanding that it is to have the co-operation of all the elements of the company. It is probable that this will be obtained. It is certain that this is the condition precedent to Drexel, Morgan & Co. interesting themselves in this work.

The Louisville and Nashville and the Central

Your correspondent inquired today into the report sent out from Savannah that the Louisville and Nashville had been negotiating with a view of putting the Central railroad on its feet and merging it into the Louisville and Nashville system.

By intimate associates of President Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, the report is emphatically denied. Those who know most about the Louisville and Nashville's affairs say that there is nothing whatever in it, and that the Louisville and Nashville is having all it can do at the present time to keep itself out of the trouble into which so many of the southern railroads have fallen. That system is fully occupied in taking care of its own affairs, and the policy of extension is one which does not meet with the favor of the management of the road, particularly at this time, when all the energy that can be mustered is required to keep that great system intact against all the adverse influences operating against the railroads of the south at this time.

MR. COMER IS BACK,

And He Believes the Central Reorganization Is Assured.

Savannah, Ga. January 21.—(Special.)—Receiver Comer, of the Central railroad, returned from New York today sanguine of the success of a reorganization plan.

"The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, trustee of the $5,000,000 of tripartite bonds," said he to The Constitution's correspondent, "Is now having prepared the bill of foreclosure under which the Central railroad will be sold. No exchange of securities can take place until after this friendly sale is effected. The bill will be presented to the United States court, Eastern district of Georgia, which will order the sale for the benefit of the creditors. The bill may be presented to court within the next two weeks. There will then be the usual advertising of the road so that the actual sale under foreclosure will be some weeks off. The plan, of course, is for the creditors to buy the road in, securing absolute title to it and freeing it from all allowances and obligations as a preliminary to reorganization. The plan will be underwritten for twelve million dollars by the committee.

Before leaving New York on Thursday Mr. Schiff and the others told Mr. Comer that he need give himself no worriment over that feature of the plan. Before this money is required it will be on hand. The committee are willing to put all the necessary money and take value in the new securities. This, Mr. Comer says, shows their confidence in the reorganization plan and its financial results. After the Central's bought in by the creditors, if any holders of tripartite or security notes don't want to take new securities they will receive the cash for their securities. The backers of the plan will take the new securities to whatever amount is required, the money they put up depending, of course, on the extent to which those holding claims which must be settled are willing to come in. The whole twelve millions will be at hand if necessary. Mr. Comer says that not a member of the committee or any other New York financiers, except those of the Terminal crowd, appears to have the slightest doubt of the successful carrying out of the plan.

"The Terminal people," said Mr. Comer, "intend to annoy and embarrass us in every way, but all that they can do is perhaps to delay. They cannot prevent reorganization."

What little Mr. Comer had heard since his arrival in Savannah he said had been entirely favorable. The South Carolina roads, he said, will not be considered in the reorganization for the present. This is partly due to existing and probable litigation over there. Mr. Comer is of the opinion that the decision of the majority of the stock on any of the branch roads will determine as to whether they will come in under the plan. This will prevent a minority from preventing the Southwestern, for instance, from being merged into the new system. Considerable matter explanatory of the plan will be given out soon. The most important details were given out sooner than might otherwise have been done, owing to the clamoring of security holders and the public generally in Georgia for information.

Mr. Comer regards the new Central system as good as an assured fact.

"There is no possible way in which the branches can work successfully independently," he says, "and the offer made to them and the Central's security holders is regarded in New York as one of the best ever made to those of any system in the country."

The Feeling in Macon.

Macon, Ga., January 21.—(Special.)—The plan for the reorganization of the Central railroad system is being much talked of in Macon, but with all the discussions, financiers and those most closely connected with the matter seem disinclined at present to speak for publication on the subject for the reason that they say they have not yet had an opportunity to thoroughly examine the details of the plan and form a correct opinion. There are many here though who believe that a thorough reorganization is the only hope for those who hold the minor securities of the Central and who holds stock in the roads operated by that system.

In the present receivership they see nothing ahead except a reorganization upon some plan like the one proposed or a sale of the property which would benefit nobody except the holders of the bonds of the Central. Such an ending to the receivership would work greatly to the disadvantage of the security holders here and in this section of the state, as their holdings consist principally in stock, and the securities of the roads which make up the Central and largely of the stock of the Southwestern, which, under the proposed plan, comes in for the best treatment of any of the component roads with the single exception of the Augusta and Savannah road.

The Telegraph this morning in its leading editorial advises that its friends accept the plan as being the best that President Comer was able to devise and as it protects the interests of the holders of junior securities, who, under a sale of mortgage of the Central's property, would come in for a very small share of the proceeds and might find that their holdings were absolutely worthless. This advice applies especially to the Southwestern stockholders for the reason that that company is a guarantee of the tripartite bonds of the Central.

The Telegraph thinks that the purpose of President Oakman in criticizing the plan is to bring about dissatisfaction among the Central's stockholder, which will result disastrously to all except the bondholders. In closing its article the paper says:

"The plan of reorganization was perfected in view of this situation and of the further fact that a forced sale, while it would protect the bondholders, for they could join together and purchase the property for the amount of the bonds, would wipe out the debentures and common stock unless the holders thereof could raise the money to pay off the bonded debt. That this is impracticable is demonstrated by the inability of the company to borrow money now.

"We think Mr. Comer and his board of directors have done the best that could be done under the circumstances. They have made the best arrangement that was practicable for the protection of the junior securities of the company, and for this reason we do not hesitate to advise our friends to accept the plan of reorganization."

Richmond Terminal.

Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore.

The affairs of the Richmond Terminal Company are in an almost inextricable muddle and there is, as it appears to us, a very slim chance for the preservation of the system.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the Central railroad of Georgia have both taken steps to cut loose from the Terminal, and, later on, if we are not mistaken, the holders of Richmond and Danville and the underlying and divisional bonds, will become tired of an accumulation of receivers' certificates and defaulted interest, and will get together with the view of reorganizing the Richmond and Danville and divisional roads independent of the Terminal company.

There is only one thing which can maintain the Terminal system as it now exists, and that is for the holders of Terminal stock to assess themselves to an amount sufficient to pay the debts of the whole system and for the bondholders to agree to wait for their interest until the earnings of the system shall justify its payment. The security back of the Terminal bonds and stock is at present, with the exception of the Western North Carolina bonds, almost valueless, and in case of a reorganization of the Richmond and Danville, the Central of Georgia and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia companies, through foreclosure of their mortgages, would be entirely worthless.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS.

The Best Evidence That Atlanta Is a Metropolitan City.

It will be of great interest to many to note the arrival and the establishment here of the well-known specialists Dr. Hathaway & Co. These specialists are undoubtedly among the leading specialists in the United States in their line—diseases peculiar to men and women, catarrh, private skin, blood and nervous diseases. These gentlemen have branch offices in many of the large cities and their practice extends all over the United States, Canada and Mexico. They claim to have private methods of treatment which cannot be duplicated, which have been discovered by them during their years of experience and study. It is safe to predict that the opening of their office in this city will be a great advantage and benefit, especially to those who have had to go away to the larger cities crowded with people who are anxious to get safe and skillful treatment in the specialties which these gentlemen practice. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have gone to great expense in fitting up elegant offices in the new Inman building, 22 1-2 South Broad street, rooms 34 and 35, and they have opened them with the determination of making a permanent office and building up a permanent business. These facts speak wonders, as their work will be judged and Dr. Hathaway & Co. are very glad to have a test made and the public be the judge. All people, who are suffering from any diseases in their line will do well to call upon them. Consultation is free and you will be well pleased with your visit whether you take treatment or not. Remember their office is rooms 34 and 35, Inman building, 22 1-2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. See their advertisement in another column.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY

The Entire Stock of J. W. Law Offered at Cost—Bargains that will Surprise the Town.

My entire stock of Mackintosh coats, winter underwear, hats and men's furnishing goods at New York cost for cash only.

We have a very complete line of Mackintosh coats, all grades and colors; sizes to fit; price from $5 to $20. I have the most complete stock of light and heavy all-wool underwear in the city. Now is your chance. Call and see me and you will be convinced. J. W. HUGHES,
Successor to Huges & Law,
jan22-2t 9 Peachtreet Street.

St. Louis in 1893.

In another column will be found a reference to the phenomenal progress made by the city of St. Louis during the year 1892, with a brief statement of the lines of industry in which its success has been most pronounced, as well as in what markets it most excels. The financial and commercial growth of this city will be best understood by a reference to the official records showing the number of buildings erected within the corporate limits during 1892. There were upwards of 5,400 buildings so erected, their cost exceeding $30,000,000 as compared with 4,800 in 1891 and 4,200 in 1890. The foot frontage built on during the year was 201,440, equal to a double row of buildings almost twenty miles long. Few cities in the world are able to duplicate this extraordinary activity, the importance of which is the more obvious when it is remembered that the new buildings include a twelve-story fire-proof hotel which will cost, when completed and equipped, $2,000,000, the largest union depot in the world; and a new city hall which will cost, when completed, in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The St. Louis bank clearings for the year 1892 were by far the largest in the city's history, and the shipping and other returns were equally eloquent on the city's growth as a financial and commercial metropolis. The magnificent railroad facilities, the uniformly favorable freight rates, and the enormous capital invested in manufacturers, guarantee to buyers sending their orders to St. Louis exceptional advantages in the matter of price, assortment and promptness. The Bureau of Information of the Autumnal Festivities Association will answer all inquiries addressed to it, or refer them to proper and most suitable quarters.

The Vestibule Limited.

The only solid Pullman vestibule limited with dining cars to and from the south, is operated daily by the Richmond and Danville, leaving Atlanta 11:45 o'clock a. m. through to Washington, Philadelphia and New York without change. All the comforts of modern railway travel. Jan-22-6t

THE SILVER QUESTION

And the Legislation That Is Now Pending Before Congress.

THE LAW THE REPUBLICANS MADE

They Now Are Working to Have Repealed.

ON AN ABSOLUTE GOLD BASIS

Would the Currency of the Nation Be Placed if the Goldbugs Succeed in Their Present Plans.

Washington, January 21.—(Special.)—The present law authorizing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of coin notes thereon was approved by President Harrison July 14, 1890. Just two years afterward, on July 14, 1892, Senator John Sherman introduced a bill repealing so much of that act as directed the purchase of bullion and the issue of notes, but saving the legal qualities of the notes already in circulation. This bill was referred to the committee on finance and then slept during the presidential campaign and until the first of this week, when it was reported favorably to the senate, with a single amendment, and placed on the calendar.

There is no possibility that it or any other bill of like character will pass the senate at this session, but it ought to be considered by friends of bimetallism in Georgia and elsewhere, because it is the case which the goldolators themselves make and contains the only financial relief to which, in their judgment, the country is entitled at the hands of congress. In other words, it is the law as they would make it and then quit satisfied.

The senate finance committee is composed of six republicans and five democrats, and there were present at the meeting when the bill was reported all the republicans, but Jones, of Nevada, and all the democrats but Vance, of North Carolina. Both these senators are bimetallists and opposed to the bill. Of the nine members presetn the five republicans and two democrats, McPherson, of New Jersey, and Carlisle, of Kentucky, voted for the report and the other two democrats, Voorhees, of Indiana, and Harris, of Tennessee, against the report. The division in the committee was the same as in the senate last summer, when the free coinage bill passed, the five republicans, McPherson and Carlisle voting against free coinage and the three democrats and Jones voting for free coinage.

Now, while it would not be fair to say that this bill represents the views of all the opponents of free bimetallic coinage either in or out of congress, it certainly is the precise legislation which the gold monometallists of the country desired. They are responsible for the bill, for its introduction and for its favorable report. What then does the bill do? One may tell it in a short meter by saying that it puts us on an absolute gold basis, contracts the currency and extends more favors in national banks, and this sum total comprises all the relief which the country will get if these people have their way.

It puts us on an absoluto gold basis because it wipes out the last vestage of law which recognizes the use of silver as primary money, and justifies the policy of the treasury department since 1879, which insists that all debts and obligations, public and private, are payable in gold only, and that even the nearly 420,000,000 silver dollars in full legal tender are themselves merely a government obligation, like every other redeemable in gold. With this law in force no full legal tender silver money can be coined, neither can any paper money based on silver bullion or silver dollars be issued.

It contracts the currency because it stops the issue of coin notes which in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, amounted to over fifty one million dollars, and is increasing at about that rate annually, a contraction which is by no means offset by the extra circulation allowed national banks.

It extends more favors to national banks because it permits them to issue notes up to the par value instead of 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation. This will increase the currency, on the basis of the present circulation, something less than twenty million dollars which will benefit the banks that much, but which will not fill half the gap caused by the withdrawal of the coin notes for one year.

But it is being urged with much persistency that democrats in congress should vote for this bill because it is in accord with the democratic platform at Chicago. Here is the plank in full:

VII.—We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage, but the dollar mint of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and of fluctuating currency.

This resolution does not directly advise the repeal of the Sherman act, but admit that it suggests such repeal, what else does it say explicitly and chiefly? "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage"—which is free coinage.

Does the barren repeal of this act in the remotest degree facilitate the use of gold and silver as standard money, or in any way tend to their free coinage without discrimination? On the contrary does it not lead in precisely the opposite direction, towards absolute and irreversable gold monometallism? Is ther one sensible man in the United States who believes that men like Sherman, Morrill and McPherson would support the proposed bill if they had any idea that such legislation would result in the near or remote future in the establishment by free coinage of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country?

Bimettalists insist that one piece of legislation shall cover the whole business, that the whole subject of currency and standard money shall be taken up at once and be passed upon at the same time. They are not willing to legislate at the nod of the goldolators and trust to the good offices of these gentlemen later on, and they will not do it.

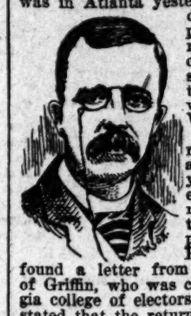
But our friends the enemy tell us that we must do one thing at a time, first repeal the Sherman act, and then—and then. These very people don't stick to their own text. The original bill introduced by Sherman contained but one section, which stopped the purchase of silver and the issue of notes. The section authorizing the national banks to increase their circulation was an amendment by Morrill, of Vermont, chairman of the committee, and admitted by in favor of a single gold standard. Will democrats, who endorse this amendment, say they are carrying out the democratic platform? Is there a line in it in favor of national banks or of adding to their privileges?

The eighth paragraph of the platform is as follows: "We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed. Have these gentlemen who are so sensitive about party duty in accordance with the Chicago declarations, shown any zeal in carrying out the eighth plank? If they are willing to permit national banks to issue more notes—which the platform does not advise—might they not with equal consistency and party loyalty, permit state banks to issue some note, which the platform certainly does recommend? If Sherman's repealing bill was properly amendable by Morrill's national bank provision, would not a state bank amendment have been equally pertinent and timely?

In fine, is it not apparent that the zealous loyalty of some democrats to the Chicago platform is wholly manifest in the attempt to repeal absolutely the Sherman act and then give 10 per cent more circulation to national banks? HENRY JONES.

THE MESSENGER'S ARRIVAL.

Hon. R. W. Grubb on His Way to Washington with the Georgia Returns.



Hon. Richard W. Grubb, said to be the handsomest member of the Georgia press, was in Atlanta yesterday, having left his duties as editor and proprietor of The Darien Gazette to execute his duty as messenger from Georgia to carry the electoral vote of the state to Washington.

Mr. Grubb left Darien Friday afternoon and reached Atlanta yesterday morning, expecting to find the returns here. But in that he was disappointed, for at the Kimball house he found a letter from Hon. Frank Flynt, of Griffin, who was chairman of the Georgia college of electors, in which Mr. Flynt stated that the returns were in a vault of the Griffin bank and would not be accessible until Monday morning.

On receiving this news Mr. Grubb calmly put the letter in his pocket and made himself at home among his Atlanta friends until the 4:15 o'clock Central train yesterday afternoon, when he went to Griffin to secure the returns.

"I will see Frank Flynt tonight," said he, "and if possible I will get in that safe in time to reach Atlanta and leave by the Richmond and Danville on Sunday morning for Washington. I am afraid, however, that the returns are locked in by a time lock and that the vault will be inaccessible until Monday morning. All of our banks in Darien have time locks, and even the Gazette is provided with a time lock. I suppose the situation in Griffin is about the same, as Darien is not much larger than Griffin. Of course, if I cannot get the returns tonight, I will make myself comfortable in Griffin until Monday morning, and at the latest will leave Monday night for Washington. There is no use in being in a hurry about it, however, as we have until the 8th of February to deliver the returns to the vice president, and having plenty of money and an abundance of time I shall proceed leisurely."

Mr. Grubb was elected messenger by the unanimous vote of the Georgia electors, a deserving compliment to one of the brightest members of the Georgia press and a democratic veteran from away back.

By the way, while on the subject, the story of how Mr. Grubb located in Georgia is an interesting one. He was born in the Sandwich islands of American parentage forty-nine years ago, and when quite young was apprenticed to a tramp vessel. Beginning early the duties of a sailor, he stuck to the ocean until he was twenty-five years of age, at which time his vessel went to Savannah for a cargo of naval stores. Having taken on this, the vessel started for a cruise to San Domingo and while off the mouth of the Altamaha encountered a severe gale which wrecked it with the loss of every life on board except that of Mr. Grubb, who clung to a spar and was washed on the barren shores of Wolf island, ten miles from Darien. This was before Wolf island was inhabited, and for two weeks Mr. Grubb was the desolate occupant of its shores. After he had been there about two weeks a party of Darien gentlemen, of which Mr. D. S. Paul was a member, spent a day at Wolf island, making that the rendezvous for a fishing party, the waters of that locality being the most famous fishing ground on the Atlantic coast. The party encountered Mr. Grubb, provided him with food and raiment, and carried him back to Darien, since which time, about twenty years ago, he has been the most popular and prominent citizen of McIntosh county. He is now worth $200,000, possesses the full confidence of that community, and on the night that he was elected messenger to carry Georgia's returns to Washington, the good people of Darien lit a bonfire to celebrate the event, and have kept it burning ever since.

When Spring Time Comes.

Now, that the cold weather is practically at an end, people will begin to devote attention to real estate; and speaking of cheap real estate, just glance your eyes over these bargains which Messrs. Hampton & Herman offer:

At 313 Hunter street, corner of Hill, is a well improved story-and-a-half five-room house for only $2,730, one-half of which is to be paid in cash and the rest in three years' time on a mortgage.

At the corner of Piedmont avenue and Ellis street there's a beautiful lot, 100x75 feet, with a small house on it, which is offered for $50 a front foot. It is quite near in and is an especial bargain.

On Georgia avenue, near Cooper street, there's a five-room house with a large hall and veranda, on a lot 50x100 feet, for $2,250. The terms are easy, and it will pay you to go and see it.

On Moore street, near Hunter there's a four-room house on a lot 50x100 feet with a side alley for $2,150, and the terms are half cash, balance easy.

If you have property to sell and want it sold, list it with Hampton & Herman, 15 Kimball house, Decatur street side. They also have money to loan, and no delay in getting it.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for insomnia
Before retiring—10c a bottle.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Where It Hurts Emory.

East Point, Ga., January 21.—Editor Constitution: When and how is the great harm done Emory college by Mrs. Felton (I believe unconsciously) to be eradicated? If, as she says, she will not pay any thing towards this assessment, it may be that God, in wise providence, may raise up some philanthropist to pay in her stead, and while she is receiving bushels of letters thanking her for her articles, I suspect that Dr. Candler is receiving many, yea thousands of congratulations that he has come through the fiery furnace, as the Hebrew children of old, without even "the smell of fire on his garments." Respectfully,
MRS. THOMAS WARE.

A Timely Suggestion.

Editor Constitution.—The half melted snow now upon the streets makes them not only unsightly, but a great nuisance to pedestrians who can't go a foot out of doors without plunging knee-deep into a sea of slush. Now, would it not be a good thing to clean off the streets with a section of hose attached to a fire hydrant? A solid stream from a hydrant will wash off the streets in the central portion of the city in a very few hours. The water will start the snow to melting, and when once in the sewers under the warm earth the snow will melt and be carried away very rapidly. ANTI-SLUSH.

I AM SO HAPPY!

3 BOTTLES OF S.S.S.

Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex.

S CURES By forcing out germs of disease and the poison as well.
S It is entirely vegetable and harmless.
S Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO SECURITY HOLDERS OF THE Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The undersigned committee appointed for the purpose of readjusting the affairs of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia and of its allied properties, have, under advice of counsel, formed a plan of reorganization which has received the approval of the receiver, and of the board of directors, and of many of the important creditors and security holders of the company.

The Mercantile Trust company of New York, has been appointed the depositary of the securities under the proposed plan, and will shortly give notice of its readiness to receive the securities embraced in the reorganization.

The Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah, Ga., will likewise be prepared to receive deposit of said securities, and to issue certificates for the account of the Mercantile Trust Company.

Copies of the plan may be had at the office of the Tust Company, or from the undersigned chairman of the committee, 15 Wall street, and at the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, Savannah, Ga.

Dated New York, January 10, 1893.

Committee—H. B. Hollins, chairman; Louis Fitzgerald, Emanuel Lehman, James T. Woodward, James Stillman, New York; E. E. Elliston, Philadelphia; E. Rollins Morse, Boston; F. M. Colston, Baltimore; Charles H. Phinizy, Augusta, Ga.

Advisory Member—Jacob H. Schiff, New York.

Counsel to the Committee—Lowrey, Stone & Auerbach, New York; Garrad, Meldrim & Newman, Savannah, Ga.

Securities Proposed to Be Issued.

Forty million dollars first mortgage, 4 per cent, one-hundred-year gold bonds, with right to increase by $5,000,000, not more than $1,000,000 per year, during next five years.

Twenty-five million dollars preferred stock, preference 3 per cent.

Twenty-five million dollars common stock, to receive 3 per cent and divide excess with preferred stock.

	Old Securities.	New Bonds.	Preferred Stock	Common Stock.	Estimated Value.
Floating debt, default and equipment....	$7,500,000	120	40	.....	112
General Mort'ge tripartite bonds	4,999,000	120	40	.....	112
Collateral Trust 5 per cent bonds.....	4,880,000	100	25	20	95
Certificates of Indebtedness....	4,600,000	80	70	40	78
Ocean Steamship Co.'s 5 per cent bonds....	1,000,000	100	30	30	99½
Columbus and Western 1st 6 per cent bonds	800,000	100	40	30	103½
Columbus and Rome 1st 6 per cent bonds....	200,000	60	50	40	78
Savannah and Western 1st Consolidated 5 per cent bonds	6,127,000	80	80	50	84½
Montgomery and Eufaula 1st 6 per cent bonds	1,500,000	100	40	30	103½
Mobile and Girard 1st 6 per cent bonds....	200,000	60	70	50	88½
Mobile and Girard 4 per cent bonds.....	800,000	60	50	50	80½
Augusta and Knoxville 1st 7 per cent bonds	630,000	100	50	.....	100
Eatonton branch stock	187,900	100	50	30	107½
Augusta and Savannah 7 per cent stock.....	1,022,900	100	70	40	118
Southwestern Railroad 7 per cent stock.....	5,047,100	100	60	40	114
Georgia Central stock	7,480,000	.....	.....	200	50
Savannah and Atlantic bonds	250,000	50	50	.....	60

(*The estimated value given in this column is not made by the committee, but made by outside financiers, who claim these securities will sell at that price if the reorganization scheme is successful.—Ed. Constitution)

Plan of Reorganization.

To the Security Holders of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia and of Its Allied Properties: The undersigned, appointed as a committee to reorganize the company and its interests in its allied properties, and actiug under the advice of counsel and on the request and with the approval of the board of directors herewith submit the following plan of reorganization, and invite the deposit of the securities of the several companies composing the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia System, in accordance therewith.

It is proposed to organize a new corporation under the very favorable laws passed at the last session of the legislature of Georgia, with the purpose, freely avowed by leading members of that body, to facilitate the rehabilitation of these important properties.

The corporation to be formed under these new laws will have a capital stock of $50,000,000, divided into—

(a.) $25,000,000 of preferred stock, and

(b.) $25,000,000 of common stock.

When in any year the preferred stock shall have received 3 per centum (3 per cent) dividends, the common stock shall receive all net earnings declared as dividends thereafter in such year up to 3 per centum (3 per cent), and the balance of dividends declared will be divided equally between the two classes of stock.

It is proposed also that the company shall execute a first mortgage, under which four (4) per centum one hundred (100) year gold bonds will be immediately issued to the amount of $40,000,000.

This issue together with the preferred common stock will be used in exchange for the several existing securities, and for the requirements of reorganization and betterments, as set forth in the accompanying schedule.

It is proposed that the mortgage shall give the right to create bonds, of the same series with a like lien, to the additional amount of $5,000,000, to be issued from time to time in amounts not to exceed $1,000,000 in any year, for further additions, betterments and improvements, so that the net earnings of the new company may be devoted immediately to the payment of interest upon the funded debt, and of dividends upon the capital stock of the company.

The committee has carefully considered with the receiver and with the board of directors of the Central company the several interests of the security holders of the Central company and of the allied lines, and it is the unanimous opinion of the committee, of the receiver and of the board that all interests have received equitable and fair consideration.

It is essential that prompt action be taken by the holders of the various securities, and the committee recommends the deposit of these securities without delay.

In case there should be failure to make deposit of sufficient of the securities to induce the committee to declare the plan operative, the result will naturally be that the main stem of the Georgia Central railroad will be liable to be severed in interest from the allied lines. Although this would be unfavorable to any new company acquiring the main stem, it would be still more unfavorable, if not disastrous, to the security holders of the allied lines, which depend more for their sustaining power upon their relations to the Central company than the Central company depends upon them.

It is one object of this plan that the system shall be preserved substantially in its complete integrity; and no effort has been spared to avoid discrimination as between the securities of the Central company and those of the allied lines.

Under the proposed reorganization the fixed charges will be so reduced that there is, in the minds of the committee, no probability, that the new company—operating the entire property under one system and management, with the economies growing out of such an arrangement—will not be able to meet these fixed charges, and, within a reasonable time, pay a dividend not only upon its preferred but upon its common stock.

The provisions which the committee has sought to make are not temporary provisions, but have been framed with a view to the future of this great and valuable property.

The committee has full and absolute right to declare the plan operative upon the whole system or upon any part in respect of which in their judgment sufficient deposits have been made or secured to insure success.

A guarantee or underwriting syndicate will be formed for the carrying out and making effective of this plan and to secure and guarantee the same, and more particularly to secure the conversion of the tripartite bonds and of the secured floating debt into the securities of the new company.

The accompanying table shows the securities, deposit of which is asked, and the proposed participations thereof in the securities of the new company.

This result has been arrived at after fullest consideration, and the plan is now recommended for adoption, to every holder of any such securities.

We invite the prompt deposit of securities with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, so soon as said Trust Company shall have signified its readiness to receive the same and to issue its negotiable certificates therefor, in furtherance of the plan of reorganization.

Application will be made to list such certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

The original agreement, subject to which the deposit of securities will be made and certificates issued, can be inspected at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York city, and at the office of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah, Ga., where for the convenience of depositors, securities will be received and certificates issued for the account of the Mercantile Trust Company.

H. B. Hollins, chairman; Louis Fitzgerald, Emanuel Lehman, James T. Woodward, James Stillman, New York; E. E. Denniston, Philadelphia; E. Rollins Morse, Boston; William E. Colston, Baltimore; Charles H. Phinizy, Augusta, Ga., committee.

Jacob H. Schiff, New York, advisory member.

Lowrey, Stone & Auerbach, New York; Garrard, Meldrim & Newman, Savannah, Ga., counsel to the committee.

IT STILL LIVES.

The New Home of the Louisiana Lottery Company.

From The New York Sun.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company, whose charter expires on January 1, 1894, and whose operations in the United States, restricted as they are have been by adverse legislative measures during the past few years, must absolutely cease at that date, has long been casting around for a home whence its widespread operations could be conducted without government interference. Various rumors have located the future home of the lottery company all the way from the Sanwich islands to Kamchatka. Arrangements have been made with, and a charter has been granted by the government of the republic of Honduras whereby the company will remove its business to that country on the expiration of its present charter.

The charter or concession gives to the lottery company a monopoly of the lottery business for a term of fifty years and grants to the company the island of Guanaja, or Bonacca, to be used as the base of its operations. The concession also grants the right to the company to lay a cable from the island to the mainland of the coast of Honduras, to the United States or to Europe. It also grants the right to establish a line of steamers from any port on the Honduras coast to any part of the world.

The island of Guanaja is one of the Bay islands in the Carribbean sea, and lies about thirty miles north of Cape Honduras. It is nine miles long and from one to three miles wide. The island is healthy and produces fruit. Turtles and fish are abundant. It is safe to say that the establishment of the lottery company's offices and plant on this little island, now inhabited by a few hundred negroes, will bring a change in those latitudes unlooked for, to say the least. The concession also grants the company the right to establish offices throughout the republic of Honduras and donates the land necessary for the construction of such offices.

All the tickets issued by the company will be impressed with the seal of the Honduras government, and all the drawings of the lottery are to be under the supervision of the government. Imitation of the tickets of the company is to be a crime against the laws of the republic bearing upon counterfeiting. All the supplies, etc., for the company are to be admitted free of duty, and employes are exempted from military duty. The Honduras government, as a consideration for the granting of the charter, is to have the free use of the cable and the steamship lines and is to receive $1,000,000 in American gold coin and a graduated percentage of from 1 to 3 per cent on the face value of all tickets sold by the company. The number of employes in the offices of the company at New Orleans will in themselves form a white colony of no mean importance. Steps will be immediately taken toward the construction of offices and suitable dwellings for the employees and officials. Everything done in this line will be under the direction of competent engineers and extraordinary sanitary precautions will be taken. The probabilities are that the creation of a winter resort lat Guanaja is one of the schemes of the company. There are many of our coasting steamers which would make the trip from New Orleans to Guanaja in two days. That the climate of the Bay islands is healthy is attested by the fact that the United States consul for Honduras, Mr. W. C. Burchard, prefers to make his residence on the island of Ruatan, a few miles to the north of Guanaja, instead of residing in one of the cities on the mainland.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Commissioner of Patents in his decision says: "Sanche has not now any right or title or ownership in the trade mark in question, Electropoise; all rights are awarded to the 'Electrolibration Company.'" Please note the difference between this DECISION of the Patent Office (after two years' hearing evidence on both sides) and any opinion of local patent attorneys that may be employed to make "reports" rebutting it.

We are the only agents of the above Company in Georgia, and sell the only "ELECTROPOISE" free from legal penalties.

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO.,
45 Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Mid-day Table d'Hote Dinner

At the Aragon daily. One dollar, including bottle of wine on and after next Monday.

Never Closed.

Palmer's drug store in the Kimball house, OPEN ALL NIGHT.
jan20-3t

Endorsing Major Gary.

Augusta, Ga., January 21.—(Special.)—The Richmond county bar met this afternoon and unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing Major W. T. Gary, of Augusta, for the office of United States district attorney for this circuit. Resolutions will be handed in person to Hon. Grover Cleveland by Congressman-elect Black from this district. Major Gary is a lawyer of exalted character, commanding abilities, brain and varied professional learning.

We cannot explain how a man gains a pound a day by taking an ounce a day of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—it happens sometimes.

It is food that he can digest; we understand that. But it must be more than food to give more than the whole of itself.

He has been losing flesh because he did not get from his food the fat he needed. Scott's Emulsion sets his machinery working again.

Shall we send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING? Free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 51.

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

COMEDIAN CRANE ON FALSTAFF.

He Gives His Views on One of Shakespeare's Greatest Characters.

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Ever since the days when as a mere tot with what must have been, as I look back upon it, an infinite capacity for hard work, and infinitesimal amount of experience and a boundless fund of enthusiasm, I earned about what I was worth, namely my clothes and my board, as a junior member of a traveling comic opera company, I have always had the desire to play the part of Falstaff rather than any other of Shakespeare's marvelous creations. In the first place, I loved the man himself, in the second, I early recognized the inexhaustible acting capabilities of the part which before



WILLIAM H. CRANE.

all else, must impress any thoughtful actor helping to confirm the belief if confirmation be necessary, held by all stage workers that the great dramatist wrote with apparent intimate knowledge of modern stage requirements that seems well nigh incredible, when we reflect on the undoubted crudity of things theatric in his day. With a truly marvelous prescience, he seemed to see into the future and to recognize that with the passage of centuries, the stage would keep pace with the march of other arts and sciences and become the complex affair, viewed from a mechanical and plastic point of view, which is familiar to us in the nineteenth century, but which would strike one of his own contemporaries dumb with amazement.

There is, in my opinion, but one other character in the range of the drama, which in complexity and subtlety, in the inexhaustible variety he offers to the artist and the unvarying pleasure he affords even when indifferently portrayed to the audience can be compared with the fat knight, and that is Hamlet.

As a critic of the eighteenth century, who is known to us only by his essay on this single character, observes: "He is a man at once young and old, enterprising and fat, a dupe and a wit, harmless and wicked, weak in principle and resolute by constitution, cowardly in appearance and brave in reality, a knave without malice, a liar without deceit and a knight, a gentleman and a soldier without either decency, dignity or honor. This is a character, which, though it may be decompounded, could not, I believe have been formed nor the ingredients of it duly mingled upon any receipt whatever; it required the hand of Shakespeare himself to give to every particular part a relish of the whole, and of the whole to every particular part; alike the same incongruous, identical Falstaff, whether to the grave chief justice he vainly talks of his youth and offers to caper for a thousand or cries to Mrs. Doll, 'I am old, I am old,' although she is seated on his lap and he is courting her for busses (1)."

Dr. Johnson is no less enthusiastic, and in his ponderous way remarks: "But Falstaff, unimitated, unimitable Falstaff, how shall I describe thee? thou compound of sense and vice; of sense which may be admired, but not esteemed; of vice which may be despised, but hardly detected," and so he continues on practically the same lines and ends with a truly Johnsonian piece of moralizing.

William Hazlitt, the critic of critics, observes (2): "Falstaff is perhaps the most substancial comic character that ever was invented. Sir John carries a most portly presence in the mind's eye; and in him, not to speak of it profanely, 'we hold the fullness of the spirit of wit and humor bodily.' We are as well acquainted with his person as his mind, and his jokes come upon us with double force and relish from the quantity of flesh through which they make their way as he shakes his fat sides with laughter, or 'lards the lean earth as he walks along.' Other comic characters seem, if we approach and handle them, to resolve themselves into air, 'into thin air;' but this is embodied to the grossest apprehension; it lies 'three fingers deep under the ribs,' it plays about the lungs and diaphragm with all force of animal enjoyment. * * * He would not be in character if he were not so fat as he is; for there is the greatest keeping in the boundless luxury of his imagination and the pampered self-indulgence or his physical appetite. He manures and nourishes his mind with jests as he does his body with suet and sugar. He carves out his jokes as he would a capon or a haunch of venison, where there is cut and cut again; and pours upon them the oil of gladness. * * * Yet we are not to suppose that he was a mere sensualist. * * * All this is as much in his imagination as in reality. * * * His imagination keeps up the ball after his senses have done with it. He seems to have even a greater enjoyment of the freedom from restraint, of good cheer, of his care, of his vanity, in the ideal exaggerated description which he gives of them, in fact. He never fails to enrich his discourse with allusions to eating and drinking, but we never see him at the table. He carries his own larder about with him, and he is himself 'a tun of man.' * * * Such is his deliberate exaggeration of his own vices, that it does not seem quite certain whether the account of his hostess bill found in his pocket, with such and out-of-the-way charge for capons and such, with only one halfpenny worth of bread, was not put there himself as a trick to humor the jest upon his favorite propensities and as a conscious caricature of himself."



CRANE AS "FALSTAFF."

Furnivall says of him: "Of Falstaff, who can say enough? He is the incarnation of humor and lies, of wit and self-indulgence, of shrewdness and immorality, of self-possession and vice, without a spark of conscience or reverence, without self-respect, an adventurer preying upon the weakness of other men. Yet all men enjoy him—so did Shakespeare." * * * His effrontery is inimitable. He's neither a coward nor courageous. He only asks which'll pay best—fighting or running away—and acts accordingly. He evidently had a reputation as a soldier, and was a professed one, was sought out and got a commission on the outbreak of the war."

I have been thus generous in quoting the views of others on my hero in order to give a hint, as it were, of the unvarying touch of affection which creeps into the estimate of his character set down by men of the most widely differing idiosyncracies. They handled him as Isaac Walton handles his frog, "as though they loved him," and more than any other personage of the Shakespearean drama, as though he was a living entity of flesh and blood and no mere figment of the poet's brain. This leads me to touch briefly on the question well nigh as hotly debated as Hamlet's real or feigned madness as to whether Falstaff had a living prototype. Though on a matter like this, my judgment, which is that only of a casual student who is better posted on the practical affairs of the stage is of little worth, I may say that the late J. C. Halliwell Phillips's conclusions seems almost self-evident. There, as set forth in his monograph (3) on the point in debate, are simply these: Shakespeare did draw the character from historical sources, but it was Sir John Oldcastle who is to be found under that name in the old play. "The famous Victories of King Henry, the Fifth," written before the year 1586, and from which Shakespeare undoubtedly borrowed somewhat, and not Sir John Falstaff, who served as the original. One among many proofs of this position adduced by the distinguished commentator and to my mind and almost incontrovertible one is that in the second scene of the first act of "Henry IV," Falstaff asks the prince, "Is not my hostess of the tavenr a most sweet wench?" the prince answering, "As the honey of Hybla, my old lad of the castle," a self-evident pun on the name Oldcastle, which the acting copy originally had throughout and which in deference to the wishes of Oldcastle's descendants, and at the queen's command, was changed to Falstaff, as Rowe, in his "Life of Shakespeare," expressly states.

That whether there is historical warrant for the character or not, it was drawn from life I consider to be beyond all cavil. In the first place, as Hazlitt evidently divined with his rare acuteness, but as few save those actors who have actually played the part can fully comprehend the man's fatness is indissolubly allied to his mental pro-



HACKETT AS "FALSTAFF."

cesses. No one but a fat man could think as Falstaff does. For my part, whenever I have played him, which has not been seldom, I have had to produce in myself, as well as I have been able by artificial means, the physical feelings that usually accompany excessive obesity. I have always put on the thickest of woolen underwear and have then over that endued myself with the well-padded paunch and arm and leg pieces necessary for the filling out of my own not especially attenuated anatomy. These very paddings I find it necessary to have formed of dense heavy material, so that I can feel their very weight an encumbrance to me as I move about and may experience the difficulty in walking, in sitting down and getting up, which is a necessary concomitant to excessive ponderosity. Before I am thoroughly en rapport with the part I must produce in myself a state of profuse perspiration. Then when I feel the moisture trickling down my face and oozing from every pore, when, in short I am diagenous with my simulated fatness, then I begin to be Falstaff and feel that I am really the man I am portraying. I feel, too, that the effect upon my audience, a test in which I am old fashioned enough in my ideas to repose much confidence, is from this moment most marked, while should the theater be draughty and chilly, or some other influence prevent my attaining this simulated feeling of confidence, I have always found my audience cold and apathetic, a theory and a result, by the way, which may be of some interest to M. Coquelin and other followers of what I may be allowed to term the non-sympathetic creed of the art of acting.

One only of two reasons can be given for this marvellous interweaving of physical and mental attributes which distinguish this character from the actor's point of view; either Shakespeare himself played the parts, and in a realistic fashion, too, so that the numberless "points" to use a technical phrase, evolved themselves, as it were, out of his practical experience in a fashion easily to be understood by an actor, or else the character was studied with close fidelity from a living original. The latter I conceive to be the most likely of the two, though it is a pleasant reflection to indulge in, that the lines I have so often spoken have fallen from the lips of the master himself, and that, perchance, some of the traditional business which has done me such good service has been handed down from the very fountain head itself.

I have often been asked whether, in order to play any particular part with fidelity, it is not necessary for the actor to be in close sympathy, both morally and intellectually, with his creation, to which I have replied that in my judgment it is absolutely necessary that he have intellectual and preferable that he have moral sympathy with the character. Naturally, if I play a villain I do not approve of villainy, but I should, I conceive, respect and, to a certain extent, admire the methods by which my mock villain executes his mock villainies. Thus with Falstaff. One may not on the other hand, go to the extent of Hazlitt, who, in effect, says that we should blame Falstaff's character as little as that of the actor who plays him, and who will not forgive the prince his treatment of Falstaff on the ground that to readers of poetry in the present day, Falstaff appears as the better man of the two; but on the other one need not go so far as Nathan Drake or as our own Hackett than whom no American actor has attained greater fame in the part, who according to his own monograph on the character and from the description given of his performances recognized no amiable or tolerable quality as a cloak to Falstaff's moral deformity save his brilliant wit and irresistable humor. For myself, I feel that though he is a rogue, yet is Falstaff a gentleman; a man of breeding and education, though he either affect or feels a physical cowardice, yet is his moral courage undoubted, though he describes it, yet we never see him drunk, though in his heyday and prosperity he is impudent, yet in his fall and latter misery he does not whine and crawl, but retains to the last a certain dignity of rascaldom. He is throughout as with a whimsicality under which a certain truth lies, he describes himself when writing to the prince, thine by yea or nay which is as much as to say as thou useth him. Jack Falstaff with his familiars, John with his brothers and sisters, and Sir John with all Europe. To us who love him despite his grievous faults, he is ever "Jack," to those who pity yet despise him, "John," while to those who neither love nor pity, merely "Sir John," a fat man and a rogue, but withal a knight.

WILLIAM H. CRANE.

(1) An essay on the dramatic character of Sir John Falstaff, by Maurice Morgan.
(2) Characters of Shakespeare's play, by William Hazlitt.
(3) On the character of Sir John Falstaff, etc., J. O. Halliwell, London, 1841.

CURRENT STAGE GOSSIP.

The Attractions at DeGive's This Week. Some Stage People You Know.

The coming this week of a good war play, "The Fair Rebel;" of Charles Frohman's stock company in their greatest success, "The Junior Partner;" of Robert Downing and his talented and beautiful wife in a repertoire of standard plays, and the continuation of the popular price season at the Edgewood Avenue—all these combine to insure a good week for theatergoers and managers. One who cannot be pleased by one or more of these attractions will be hard, indeed, to please. Then the news that we are soon to have Fanny Davenport in her great production of "Cleopatra" adds zest and interest to the outlook, theatrically speaking.

"A Fair Rebel."

Harry Mawson's famous military comedy drama, "A Fair Rebel," which made such a pronounced hit in Atlanta last season will be seen again at the opera house tomorrow and Tuesday at matinee and evening. "A Fair Rebel" deals with the experiences of a union officer who undertakes to convey the last message of a dying confederate general to his daughter. He gets through the line safely, but on account of an accident to another officer who accompanies him, they remain at the mansion of the fair southerner for some time. Of course he falls in love with her, but he finds that he has a rival in a French officer, who is staying at the mansion, and whose original mission was that of a protector to the southern girl in the absence of the male members of the household. The union officer makes such rapid and evident progress in his love making, that his rival gives information which leads to his capture by the rebels, and his incarceration in Libby prison. From this place he escapes by means of an underground tunnel. The southern girl in the disguise of a confederate soldier, meets him upon his escape through the tunnel, and, exchanging her confederate overcoat, for that of a union officer, she persuades him to leave her, promising to meet him soon, and undertakes to cover up the opening of the tunnel, when the French officer who has given up the occupation of protector to the southern girl, at her home, for the purpose of guarding against the escape of his rival from prison, observing a figure clad in a union overcoat, which he supposes to be a fleeing prisoner, draws his revolver and fires, wounding the girl before he discovers her indentity. The union officer succeeds in making his escape. his rival soon after having committed suicide, and the war soon ending, he journeys once more to the southern homestead, and there meets "The Fair Rebel" when they are happily mated. The play will be presented with new scenery, costumes and appointments, and with the same care and elaborateness of detail that characterized its presentation in this city last season. The famous revolving Libby prison, the only war play presenting a view of this celebrated prison, is one of the principal scenic effects of the piece.

"The Junior Partner."

"The Junior Partner," the latest farcical comedy from the French, after having been presented successfully for 150 nights in New York, and for extended engagements in the principal cities of the east, will receive its first presentation in this city at the opera house, Wednesday and Thursday at night and matinee. The company, which is directed by Charles Frohman, contains many well known people, the most prominent being Henry Miller, May Irwin, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Emily Bancker, Hugo Toland, Thomas Ryley and Phyllis Rankin. The play is described as being bright and breezy and full of life and hearty laughter. Prior to the comedy the charming one-act play, "Frederic Lemaitre," will be enacted, with Henry Miller in the title character. The story of "The Junior Partner" may be gleaned from the following:

The action is supposed to take place in Paris, where, in the first act we find two members of a firm of dentists engaged to



MR. HENRY MILLER,
Who Will Be Seen Here in Two Productions, "Frederic Lemaitre" and "The Junior Partner."

two ladies. Gustave Boulestin, a Frenchman, loves the Widow Bochard, while Arthur Hastings is enslaved by an English girl called Helen Stockson, who is tramping about Europe with her mother and a cornet-a-piston in search of a rich husband. The mother, I should mention, plays the clarinet. Hastings needs 100,000 francs, the possession of which Mrs. Stockson has made the condition of an alliance with her daughter. His partner, Boulestin, consents to lend him 10,000 francs in cash, which he requires to push a lawsuit. In the second act we learn that Boulestin has been to England, where, after winning his suit, he has been led into a Pickwickian ambush by Mrs. Stockson and compelled to wed her daughter. He could have avoided the wedding, but it would have cost him just the 300,000 francs he has recovered, and without that sum he must have gone without his widow. On his return to his lares and penates, with a detested wife and an odious mother-in-law, the Frenchman finds his sweetheart awaiting him. She mistakes Mme. Boulestin for a governess, while Mme. Boulestin mistakes her for her husband's cook. When the truth becomes known there is a scene. The widow retires in disgust, and the victim of British feminine guile is left to vent his rage upon his family.

Robert Downing.

Robert Downing, the favorite American tragedian, will come to DeGive's opera house next Friday and Saturday for a series of performances of the legitimate and romantic drama. Mr. Downing has never enjoyed such a prosperous season as the present, and his popularity as a star is surely growing. He closed an engagement of one week in New Orleans last Saturday night, which was the largest ever played in the Grand Opera house in that city. Of this engagement The Delta said:

"The engagement of Mr. Robert Downing and his admirable company in their repertoire may be looked upon as a landmark in the theatrical history of this city. A regular furore was excited by the admirable work of the star and his support, so that the theater proved inadequate to seat the crowds that nightly sought admission. The engagement proved a success, both artistically and financially. The books of the theater show that in regard to receipts Mr. Downing's engage-



MISS MAY IRWIN,
One of the Beautiful Women of "The Junior Partner" Company.

ment was the largest ever played in the house at regular prices; in fact exceeding any former engagement by $1,200. It is a well-known fact that every seat on the lower floor for the balance of the engagement was sold out Tuesday at noon. Mr. Downing is booked for two weeks in this city next season."

Mr. Downing's Atlanta engagement will be made notable by the production on the opening night of "Richard, the Lion Hearted," a play new to this city, but one which has been a strong favorite in every city where it has been played since it received its premier in Chicago, on December 8th. On that occasion The Chicago Tribune pronounced it "a grand play," a verdict in which every critic who has seen it has concurred. "Richard, the Lion Hearted" is the work of an American author, A. D. Hall, and is founded on the life of Richard I. of England, a character new to the stage, but one known to every reader of romance as the Black Knights of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe" and "Talisman." There are few who are not familiar with tales of the impetuous and courageous "Coeur de Lion," and who have not admired his character. Mr. Downing's impersonation of the fiery monarch is said to be the best he has ever done upon the stage, having more human interest than "The Gladiator," while possessed of as great physical attributes. The story of the play is an interesting one. The first act takes place in the throne room of the kingly palace, when Richard compels Hugh



ROBERT DOWNING
The Popular Tragedian and His Beautiful Wife, Eugenia Blair.

Mowbray, earl of Norfolk, to marry the daughter of Duncan McIver, whom he has wronged, knowledge of the crime having come to the king through an attack on his own life by Duncan, who mistakes him for Mowbray. The guilty earl and the king's brother, William, quarrel over the decision, and are separated by Richard. The second act is in the hut of Friar Tuck, where Richard, disguised as a knight, has sought refuge from his enemies, a conspiracy having been formed by Mowbray to murder him and seize the throne. After a humorous scene with the friar, Richard rescues form some outlaws the Princess Berengaria, on her way to her espousal with him, who is disguised as one of her own maids. Each falls in love with the other, but neither penetrates the disguise. In the third act they meet again, and in their true characters renew their protestations of affection. Richard victorious over his enemies, is about to put them to death, but pardons them at Berengaria's solicitation, and to prove his worth to her undertakes to lead them on a crusade to rescue the tomb of the Savior from the Pagans. The act closes with an intensely dramatic scene in which all swear allegiance to Richard. The fourth and last act finds Richard in prison. To his rescue comes Berengaria, who has passed the guards disguised as a boy. She releases the king and places a sword in his hand. An encounter with Mowbray, in which the traitor is slain, ends the drama. The faithful princess has saved the throne.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Downing will be seen in "The Gladiator" and Saturday night he will play "Othello" for the first time in this city.

Gossip About Stage People.

Paquerette is one of the latest additions to the great world of variety performers, and she seems to be unique. The newspapers are devoting a great deal of space to a description of her work. Most woman performers, says a World writer, entertain by being fascinating, vivacious, or good looking, but Paquerette depends entirely upon her grotesqueness and her general hideousness. It is not meant that the young woman is hideous off the stage, but that she makes herself so in her get-up. She is blessed, considering the exigencies of her specialty, with a wonderful figure. Her legs are long and lean, being very little bigger around at the calves than at the ankles. Her arms are similarly constructed, and terminate at the lower ends in colossal hands, the abnormal hugeness of which is aggravated by white cloth gloves about two sizes too large. Her body is as thin as a rail everywhere and she can beat any portion of it vigorously with her fists apparently without ill effect. To demonstrate the thinness of her trunk and the length of her arms, it is but necessary to say that she can wind the latter about the former twice as often as you or any other normally constructed person can, and when she does this she gives one the startling impression that she is about to lift herself off the stage. Her face, in respose, and when not smeared with paint, is quite good looking, and in her street costume she is a fashionably attired, attractive young woman, with dark hair. But on the stage her face is not suffered to get much repose. Her mouth possesses the peculiar ability of being able to locate itself on various portions of her countenance and to turn itself either horizontally or perpendicularly. Her eyes are also extremely movable, the balls thereof admitting of being directed inward behind the bridge of the nose until nothing but the whites remain exposed to view. Her cheeks she paints a brilliant scarlet, likewise the inner part of her nostrils. She wears a wig of long, straight red hair.

Imagine such a person clad in pink tights, and wearing a dirty calico garment ent Mother Hubbard fashion, which reaches just above the knees. On her head is a high-crowned hat with a visor in front. Thus attired, and carrying a trombone, Paquerette struts on the stage in long, loose jointed strides, and gives you her first caricature, that of a French provincial band player. The words to the song are of course French, but that makes not the slightest difference to her American-speaking audiences. Her pantomime is an excellent substitute for words.

She sings quite rapidly, pronouncing the words distinctly, and whenever there is the slightest pause she employe it by grimacing or blowing a few genuine but disinviting sounds on the trombone. Between the verses she places the trombone to her lips and walks about the stage. The effect is one which is not often arrived at by women It is truly comical. In another song, descriptive of a French rural dame who has visited Paris, she is if possible even more ludicrous. She appears in a slightly longer garment, wears a most uncouth hat trimmed with green, and carries an umbrella of bright colors and a duck's head handle. In this sketch she makes considerable use of her gifts as a facial contortionist. It is not until her delineation of a ballet dancer is reached, however, that these gifts are fully appreciated. Her remarkable leanness is emphasized by a fluffy ballet skirt, and by an exposure of the full length of the arm. Thus attired, she trips on the stage and goes through the various antics of the premiere danseuse, giving to each a most clever, comical climax. All the while she keeps her eyeballs rolling about and her mouth twisting up and down and sidewise, and ends by hugging her arms several times about her body and walking off the stage with her back turned to the audience.

A very notable thing about Paquerettes's performance is that it does not contain even a suggestion of indelicacy. It is artistic throughout. Paquerette is quite young, and is accompanied to this country by her father and mother.

Speaking of variety, the latest innovation is at Proctor's. On Monday Proctor's opened as an all day house of vaudeville and the queer new scheme seems successful at the start, although it is not likely to continue. At half-past 12 a continued vaudeville performance is begun that lasts until 11 o'clock at night and the curtain does not drop once. The programme, of course, is a long one, but between the "turns" an abridged performance of "The Mascot" is given a couple of times. In its present shape the show is a good one, and has attracted the feminine shopping world and people who drift around the great metropolis looking for new things.

The typewriter begins to figure in modern plays just as her importance is felt in actual life. In "The Railroad Ticket" Mr. Broker and his pretty typewriter are alone when Mr. Bluster enters.

"My dear, you are looking charming," says Mr. Bluster, chucking her under the chin.

"Here, here, Bluster," expostulates the employer.

"As pretty as a peach," continues Bluster.

"Really, Bluster——"

"Give me a kiss, my dear."

At this Mr. Broker asserts himself. "What do you mean by such conduct, sir? She is not your typewriter; she is mine!"

The typewriter now occupies the position in the drama formerly held by the pretty ladies' waiting maid. Of course, every one who approaches the pretty typewriter is supposed to chuck her under the chin and ask for a kiss. She expects it, and would be much disappointed if those attentions were omitted, which were accorded her sprightly predecessor.

Louis Harrison perpetrates some frightful puns in "La Cigale." On one occasion he says to the duke, who has addressed him in a foreign language: "Don't spring your bill of fare French on me. What mean you? (menu)."

This is not an exit speech either. In fact, none of those kind of remarks in which Harrison indulges are exit speeches. There is a donkey in the opera and his name is "Biscuit"—because he is "so near to thoroughbread." This is the same animal that Carleton used in "Indigo," only he had not then been christened.

Young Salvini, who has shown remarkable skill as an adapter of plays, has just finished an arrangement of "Ruy Blas" on which he has been working for a long time, and will soon add that standard romance to his repertoire. It is a combination of the Booth and Fechter versions, and the young actor has so arranged the piece that he will play both characters Ruy Blas and Don Caesar. Salvini himself arranged the version of "Don Caesar de Bazan," in which he has met with such signal success. He was at work on an adaptation from the French for Margaret Mather when that somewhat erratic young woman suddenly got married and retired to private life.

Mrs. W. J. Florence, widow of the beloved comedian who died a little more than one year ago, was married last Tuesday to Howard Coveny, an English actor and playwright.

Mr. Thomas W. Keene, in an interview not long ago, confirms this view as to the rest of the country. It is the respectable middle class, not the fashionable, not the literary that is the support of the Shakespearian actor on the road. That large class of the people which disapproves of the theater in general, and which first timidly entered its doors with the feeling that it might be the first step on the downward road, attends only the best class of plays. It began with Shakespeare. It wept over Mrs. Haller in "The Stranger." The plays of Sheridan Knowles had enough literary prestige to be considered educational. Even young girls were taken to these, not as an amusement, but to see something which it was well they should know about. That they might see objectionable things in such plays was considered much in



FANNY DAVENPORT,
The Greatest American Actress, in Her Famous Role, Cleopatra.

the same light as the chance of running across passages difficult to explain in reading the Bible. Even today the theater in the country is not regarded more as an amusement than as a means of acquaintance with social life and customs, and the matters talked about in the world of cities.

A couple of novel effects in the theatrical advertising have been introduced by the management of "Captain Herne, U. S. A.," a recent war drama. They are a fac-simile of the $100 bonds issued by the confederacy in 1863 and a copy of a southern newspaper published at the outbreak of the rebellion.

The new comic opera, "The Knickerbockers," by Reginald de Koven and Harry B. Smith, was given by the Bostonians in Boston Thursday night, is as agreeably Dutch as "The Fencing Master" is Italian, and "Robin Hood" English. There is a tuneful song which the old Dutchmen in the piece light in their historic pipes and puff melodiously away; there is the song of a Dutch seaman, which has been described as antiquatedly rollicking; then there is an old-fashioned wooden shoe dance and a pretty spinning song for Miss Camille D'Arrille. The praises of tobacco are sung during the opera in a very musical way, but it is reported that no particular firms will be advertised and smoking will not be permitted during the performance. No one has as yet claimed the music.

Stuart Robson has been interviewed at Chicago. "When Lawrence Barrett died," said he, "I was interviewed at Kansas City, and among other things said that Barrett was a great actor, an opinion not shared by all my brother actors. The interview was copied in a New York paper and read by Mr. Booth, and upon my return to that city at the close of the season Mr. Booth asked me what I meant by saying that Mr. Barrett was a great actor. I at once concluded that [illegible] did not agree with my opinion of [illegible] rett's greatness. I told him that [illegible] once told me that an actor who [illegible] parts perfectly was entitled to [illegible] of greatness. Mr. Booth was curious [illegible] in what three characters Barrett [illegible] greatness. I told him. They are [illegible] bell, in Wills's drama, 'The Man o' [illegible] Cassius, and Lanciotto, in Boker's [illegible] 'Francesca da Rimini.' Mr. Booth [illegible] at least five minutes, then said: 'Well, you're right. He was great in [illegible] parts and you're the first man who [illegible] verted me to the belief that Barrett [illegible] great actor.' Lawrence Barrett [illegible] greatest scholar among American [illegible] accomplished more in the way of [illegible] productions of the more ennobling [illegible] the drama than any other player [illegible] has ever reared. His artistic instinct [illegible] ship of all that is brigat and moral [illegible] forth the admiration of all who knew him.

"Daudet is my favorite author, and [illegible] oughly enthusiastic was I on meeting him [illegible] I could scarcely resist my impulse to hug [illegible] Daudet is of medium height, with [illegible] of the most exacting correctness, a [illegible] mane of gray hair and an enormous [illegible] He speaks only fair English, and his [illegible] as well as his person, suggest [illegible] whom I met at Selwyn's theater in [illegible] In the course of our conversation his [illegible] doorkeeper broke in with the baby. 'The chief,' as Wilkie Collins called Dickens, [illegible] the child and gave it a half-dollar. [illegible] had heard that I played Micawber and I [illegible] duced him to read some lines of the [illegible] sluggard. The humor he infused into [illegible] character was a rare treat to me. He [illegible] have played Micawber better than any [illegible] I can now recall."

The news of Robson's serious illness [illegible] genuine sorrow among his many admirers here.

Edwin Booth left his own rooms at the Players' Club on Christmas eve, to [illegible]



ELEANORA DUSE,
The Famous Italian Actress Who Appears in New York This Week.

"midnight address" delivered by the [illegible] member, Grover Cleveland. Mr. Booth [illegible] slowly, and with profound feeling. His [illegible] were very few, but they produced a [illegible] impression on his hearers, for he plainly [illegible] mated that the fellow players was [illegible] there doing him such honor would, [illegible] nevt founders' night, drink, at that [illegible] hour when the day, month and year [illegible] to his memory, not his health.

The Italian actress, Eleonora Duse who [illegible] gins an engagement in New York this [illegible] is thirty-two years old. She was born [illegible] Vigevano, Italy, but since childhood has [illegible] her home in Venice, where she lives in [illegible] Palazzo Barberigo. Her father and grandfather were actors, and she served a very [illegible] apprenticeship on the stage, playing a [illegible] range from rough comedy to Shakespeare.

It is said that she acted Juliet successfully when only sixteen years old. Until a comparatively recent date Signora Duse's acting was confined to Italy alone, but she has also played in Vienna, St. Petersburg and [illegible] with emphatic success. In the German capital, especially, the praise accorded her was generous to seeming extravagance.

Her methods are facile and without affectation, but her realism is what has given her distinction. Our play-going public are familiar with most of the works in her repertory, which includes "Anthony and Cleopatra," "Suzanne Lecouvreur," "Cyprienne," "Fedora," "Camille," "Fernande," "Doll's House," "The Hostess," "Francillon," "Frou-Frou," "Terese Raquin" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," this last play being given in a double bill with "The Hostess." Signora Duse's season opens here on the 23rd instant, when she will play "Camille."

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is one which gives general tone to the Kidneys and enables them to throw off all poisonous matter, leaving the blood pure and healthy and imparting tone and vigor to the whole system, and

MAKES A CLEAR, SOFT SKIN.

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and for all diseases of the Lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of Consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in nature can act directly and effectively on the lungs, throughout the branches and tissues, and so quickly cure all of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, coughs and all the seeds of Consumption.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after a fair trial, should any one despond. It has restored the hopeless to life and health. It has saved the despair of ten thousand homes from gloom. It is doing it now. It will continue to do so throughout the ages. Dr. Schenck's Pamphlet, Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Blood Diseases mailed free to all applicants. Address J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

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POINTERS! Identify yourself with [illegible] Send plain sealed envelope for valuable [illegible] giving dies. STRAIGHT [illegible] ALL Correspondence Confidential. Address S, Box E, CHESTER, PA.

nov-20 13t sun.

MATTOX ARRESTED.

The Jailer Indicted by the Grand Jury Yesterday Morning.

HE IS ALLOWED TO EXECUTE A BOND.

D. O. White, One of the Guards, Is Also Under Arrest—The Outgrowth of the Jail Escapes.

The meeting of the grand jury yesterday morning resulted in true bille against Jailer E. N. Mattox, and Mr. D. O. White, one of the guards.

These indictments have grown out of the recent jail escapes which are already familiar to the public. It was claimed at the time that Jailer Mattox had a hand in the little game and the prisoners were allowed to escape by his consent.

The grand jury on hearing these rumors decided to investigate the matter and to ascertain the true facts of the case. Accordingly, for several days, they have had the matter under advisement. They took it upon themselves, a few days ago, to make a personal visit to th ejail, and accordingly they went in a body and made a thorough inspection of the grounds.

They were satisfied from their visit that "something was rotten in Denmark." It was a matter of too much importance to the county to be lightly considered, and the safe custody of prisoners for the future was moreover contingent upon their diliberations.

Witnesses were summoned to appear before them and the matter was thoroughly sifted. After carefully investigating the charges, it was decided that the gravity of the suspicions was sufficient to warrant a fuller examination before the jury.

Accordingly, indictments were made out and the two men, as above stated, were put under arrest. The papers were served upon them late in the afternoon. They were not surprised or disconcerted in the least, and accepted the situation in a very calm and philosophic manner.

They each gave bond, conditioned to answer the charges against them at the proper time.

McAllister Liberated.

Another important action that was taken by the grand jury yesterday morning was a recommendation to Judge Richard Clark to liberate J. T. McAllister from the jail. The charge against McAllister is that of embezzlement. For nearly fifteen months he had been an inmate of the jail and during that tim ehis manner had been characterized by the utmost deference and respect.

He was allowed to go on his own recognizance, and will be allowed to enjoy his liberty until the case is called up in the criminal court.

His wife was in the sheriff's office when the liberated man entered. She was overjoyed to see him, and threw her arms about him in the wild and sudden impulse of her joy. She was perfectly oblivious of the fact that any one else was in the room. She only knew that her husband was there and knowing that she was happy.

It was a scene that touched the hearts of the strong men who were present. They respected her joy for they knew it was sacred. There was no sensation, no excitement while the little scene was being enacted. There was silence in the room that drew the attention of the outsiders to the little group in the sheriff's office. It was soon over, and they shortly left the courthouse carrying with them in their souls not one thought, while their hearts beat loudly as if they were in perfect harmony.

Card from Mr. White.

Editor Constitution—I see that the grand jury has found a true bill against me and Mr. Mattox, who was the Fulton county jailer at the time Gentry and others escaped. I desire to say that I can be found in Atlanta at any time. I am not afraid or ashamed to go before any jury in the state for what I had to do with said escape. I did my duty then, as I have always done before. If the custom at the jail was cursed and rotten it was no fault of mine, I was there to obey orders, nothing more or less, and I obeyed orders. If any one thinks I was paid to let these men out they are at liberty to do so to their heart's content; I don't care, I was not, and that settles it with me. I was not armed, what the city papers say to the contrary notwithstanding. Oh! Shaw. D. O. WHITE.

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

The Richetts-Mathews dramatic company closed its second week's engagement last night at the Edgewood avenue theater, the play being "Monte Cristo." There were large audiences in attendance upon the evening and afternoon performances, and both performances were given in a highly artistic manner. This most excellent company should now feel that it has made many stanch friends within the past two weeks, as at each succeeding performance, the audiences are growing perceptibly larger. It is a company comprising some of the finest dramatic talent that has ever toured the south, and if you will visit the Edgewood you will find the assertion true in every particular.

Mr. Ricketts, an actor of years of experience, is a gentleman of rare dramatic ability, and there is nothing lacking in his work. He is surrounded by a clever company of players, and as for Miss Dales, his leading lady, she ranks along with the best emotional actresses that have ever appeared before an Atlanta audience. Mr. Mathews, who is a natural born comedian, is in the prime of his professional career. His comedy work is at times so excruciatingly funny you cannot do anything but laugh and say, he is the best of his kind. It is all easy for him, and he never tires of pleasing his audiences. See him.

The cast of "Two Orphans" is as follows: "Chevalier de Vaudre," Mr. Tom Ricketts; "Richard," his valet, Mr. Horace Clinton; "Marquis de Presles," "Count de Lenieres," Mr. Leigh Morrison; "Jack Frochard," an outlaw, Mr. Wilton Taylor; "Piere," a cripple, Mr. Hockey; doctor of hospital, St. Louis, Mr. F. Cosby; "Count de Meally," Mr. Wainwright; "Henriette, Louise," two sisters; "Countess de Lenieres," Miss Madge Taylor; "Countess De Lenieres," Miss Belle Stevenson; "Frochard," an old hag, Miss Minnie Lee; "Sister Genevieve," Mrs. A. Chipman; "Lille," Miss Effie Lyhens; "Marianne," Miss Rose Banker.

The J. P. Stevens & Bro. Special Sale.

The great closing out sales at Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Brother's jewelry store is ended, and this week they will settle down to every-day business.

They have closed out an immense stock of excellent jewelry and silverware, representing principally the plated silverware and jewelry department. Now they propose to attempt a very interesting experiment.

Their store has been refitted in a most artistic manner and they have just received new and complete stock of solid gold and solid silver goods.

In the future they propose to handle only solid goods, as they believe Atlanta is large enough to support such a store, although nothing of the kind has ever been accomplished in the south before. I refer to an exclusively solid goods establishment.

The Messrs. Stevens will make a special feature of engraving wedding invitations, and for fine artistic designs, they cannot be surpassed in the country anywhere. These will greatly contribute to the joy of those who contemplate taking that final step.

A private room has been prepared especially for the sale of diamonds to young people who want to make purchases for practical purposes and are bashful. Some people are timid along some lines, you know.

Messrs. Stevens & Brothers, as stated, will henceforth handle only solid goods, and theirs will be the only exclusively solid goods house in the south. And now, if you want solid goods—well, you can get it at Stevens's.

Have Moncrief, Dowman & Co. repair your tin and slate roofs. 'Phone, 525. jan22-sun mon

BUY A HOME.

The Lots at South Decatur Will Pay.

IT IS A BEAUTIFUL SUBURB

South Decatur Is Attracting the Best Element of Home Builders—Several Handsome Residences Will Be Built.

The articles in The Constitution relative to South Decatur, have called forth numerous inquiries from a distance. Some want to know how far the suburb is from Atlanta and others are anxious to find out whether money invested there will pay or not.

"These are easy questions to answer," say Messrs. Ansley Bro. "The greatest difficulty we have," say they, "is in supplying people with plats of the property. There is a continual demand for plats and it looks like we cannot get them out fast enough. However, we have made arrangements to furnish all who apply; but it is really better to inspect the property itself. Parties who wish to see South Decatur will be taken out there and brought back to Atlanta free of charge. We have conveyances there and every facility for showing the property. This is also the case with Messrs. T. C. & J. W. Mason at No. 11 Marietta street. All who call on or write to them will be given full information on all subjects of inquiry."

The Constitution is glad to see so much interest taken in this thriving little suburb. It is a beautiful annex to Atlanta, and is bound to become a fashionable residence center. It is loctated near the southern boundary of Decatur, and a part of the property lies within the limits of that thriving town.

It seems to have been intended by nature as a town site. It has a high elevation, affording perfect natural drainage, and at the same time is almost as level as the floor. The Metropolitan dummy line, which will soon receive electric equipment, runs directly through the center of the property and the Georgia railroad, with ten or twelve passenger trains daily, is within a few hundred yards. These facilities virtually place South Decatur within the limits of Atlanta so far as conveniences are concerned. But in addition to these, two more electric railroads are heading for South Decatur, and one of them will be completed within a few months. On this line a passenger can drop his nickle in the slot, and ride from Atlanta to the courthouse in Decatur. No tickets will be required. Therefore a resident at South Decatur can have his home and get to Atlanta at almost any hour of the day or night for the same fare that he would have to pay to ride a block on the street car lines in Atlanta.

South Decatur is planted on the most approved principles. The lots range in size from one-half to three acres each, and the streets are from forty to fifty feet wide. Every lot is beautifully shaded, and has a prominent frontage. There is no "cheap John" at South Decatur. It was planted to meet the wants of the best element of home builders, and it is attracting none but that kind of people. Several prominent gentlemen in Atlanta and elsewhere have bought lots and will build houses there. Atlanta is building in that direction very fast, indeed, and within a few years the whole section will be solidly built up. The town of Decatur is unsurpassed so far as school advantages are concerned. It has one of the finest female colleges in the south and a male college of no less merit. Therefore a resident at South Decatur will not only enjoy the advantages afforded by these school facilities, but will also have all the convenience that he would enjoy if he were in Atlanta. At the same time he has no high taxes to pay, and has plenty of room. Lots at South Decatur can be bought cheap and on easy terms by applying to Messrs. Ansley Bros., at No. 12 East Alabama, or to Messrs. T. C. & J. W. Mason, at 11 Marietta street. These gentlemen will show the property to all who call, free of transportation charges. Those who have a few hundred dollars that they wish to put in a safe, and profitable investment, would do well to buy some of these lots at South Decatur.

A BANKER'S VIEWS.

T. Edward Hambleton, of Baltimore, Talks of Railroads and Silver.

A meeting was held at the Kimball yesterday in regard to the financial condition of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery road.

Mr. T. Edward Hambleton, of Baltimore, and Colonel Sam Hawkins, of Americus, were the leading men in the conference.

Mr. Hambleton's bank is trustee for a large amount of the bonds of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Company. He says that the bondholders will come out all right. He sent an expert over the line and the report which the expert made encourages the bondholders to feel secure.

Mr. Hambleton does not see much ground to hope for a reorganiztion of the Richmand Terminal.

Mr. Hambleton is a strong advocate in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver act of 1890. He attributes to the government's silver policy "the spirit of distrust and measures which hangs like a pall over the country."

Speaking of the resolution pending in congress for the repeal of the Sherman act, Mr. Hambleton said:

"If our representatives in congress have carefully followed the course of events and have kept informed of the sentiment which prevails at home and abroad, regarding the injury which our silver policy has done and is doing, they must realize that the immediate future of the country, its institutions, trade and commerce, and the prosperity of the people depend upon the prompt repeal of the silver act which requires the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver a year.

"The intentions of the originators of the silver purchasing vote issuing scheme was, no doubt, to increase the circulating medium of the country and to put more money in circulation. The issuing of the coin notes in payment for silver bullion, has, of course, increased the volume of circulating medium, but it has had a contrary effect upon the amount of money in circulation. While being a measure of inflation, the present financial policy of the government has resulted in contracting the currency. Let any man examine the class of bank notes which he may happen to have in his pocket and he will find not much but silver notes."

The reporter looked over his roll and found that Mr. Hambleton was right in his instance, at least.

"No, sir, we cannot get shavings from Gresham's saw, the inferior will drive out the superior currency. The inferior silver currency is driving out the superior gold and greeback currency, and some the National bank note, is withheld from circulation. The demand for our gold is explained by the impairment of our credit abroad and the return here of our securities to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars. Millions of other foreign capital invested in our enterprises and industries have been withdrawn. This has drained the gold in the treasury so low that the government may have to sell bonds to replenish the reserve fund."

AT ST. PHILIP'S CHAPEL.

Entertainment for the Benefit of the South Boulevard Children.

Thursday evening next, in St. Philip's chapel, there will be given a most excellent programme of musical and literary numbers the object being to provide books for the needy children who attend the South Boulevard school. This is an exceedingly worthy and graceful work and there should be a ready response and a crowded audience at the chapel. The participants will include playing of the Banjo Club, vocal solos, recitations and a humorous sketch by Rev. Sam W. Small. The tickets are on sale at Glover's and at Phillips & Crew's, at 25 cents each. All who are willing to help so beneficent a purpose as the projectors of this entertainment have in view, should purchase tickets and enjoy the rare treat that will be served to all who attend.

A BIG DEAL.

Mr. Hugh T. Inman Secures an Interest in Manchester.

HE IS ALSO PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY

The Work of the Past Year Reviewed, and It Makes a Splendid Showing—A Few Points of General Interest.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Investment Company was held yesterday afternoon in the company's office on Wall street.

The business for the year just closed was reviewed and found to be in a very satisfactory codition. The progress that had been made was gratifying to all interested.

The following directors were elected for the new year:

E. M. Blalock, W. L. Stanton, John T. Glenn, I. C. McCrory, J. A. Scott, Winfield Woolf and Hugh T. Inman.

Immediately after the election of the directors, the following officers ware elected: Hugh T. Inman, president; W. L. Stanton, vice president; Winfield Woolf, secretary.

Mr. E. M. Blalock, who retired from the presidency on of his own motion, has made a great record for himself as a financier, and in his management of the Manchester Investment Company has displayed an ability that is possessed by few. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered him by the directors for his faithful and efficient services. He continues his connection with the company, and will not abate his efforts in the least for the future developmet of Atlanta's promising suburb. To him, more than to any one else, is due the great success already attained in the enterprise.

In this connection it may be in place to say that the Manchester Investment Company was organized a little over a year ago. The company purchased a thousand acres of land of remarkable beauty and of great desirability, and has placed it before the people in an intelligent way, thus making the place famous, not only in Georgia, but throughout the south.

By far the greatest and most successful movement the company has inaugurated so far was yesterday afternoon when Mr. Hugh T. Inman secured a large interest in the company. Mr. Inman is considered the leading financiers in the south, and unequalled anywhere in the United States. After a thorough investigation into the Manchester Investment Company's business, he decided to take a large interest, and now that he has done so, the company will move rapidly on. Many more houses will be erected in the near future, thus beautifying the place, and making it one of the most desirable suburbs about Atlanta. As has already been said in the foregoing, Mr. Inman was made president of the company, and when that is said the public may have the assurance that Manchester will be a certain success, for he never goes into an enterprise unless it is "gilt edge," and never pushes any institution unless he makes a high ideal out of it.

Ex-Mayor J. T. Glenn was also elected a director at yesterday's meeting. Colonel Glenn, like Mr. Inman, knows a good thing when he sees it, and to that end purchased a large block of stock some time ago. It is indeed true that no suburban property of Atlanta has more outcome in it than that owned by this company.

Much has been said in these columns relative to Manchester, and it will be well to state now that this growing suburb consists of some of the most beautifully located land about Atlanta. It has lovely groves and is well timbered. It is undulating enough to make the drainage perfect. It is near enough to Atlanta to make it as desirable as any suburb of the city, the car fare from Atlanta to Manchester is nominal, and it is about as convenient and cheaper to live there than it is on any street in the city. There is an hourly train that runs to that place until late at night. The work that has been done there during the past year is a revelation to one who is not acquainted with the circumstances. One of the largest female colleges in the south is now being erected, and it will be known as the Southern Baptist Female college. When completed it will accommodate over three hundred boarders. In addition to this, the building for the military institute is rapidly moving forward. The Odd Fellows' Home has been located there, and work will be begun on it in a very short time. A number of beautiful residences have been erected, many of them costing thousands of dollars. The streets have been laid off, and many of them graded. Shade trees have been planted here and there which will eventually make the place one of incomparable beauty and loveliness. Indeed Manchester is an ideal suburb.

The work will be more rapidly pushed now than heretofore. Mr. Inman and Colonel Glenn having taken a active interest in its affairs, will do everything in their power to make it an ideal of the highest character.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

Four Men Who Attempted to Rob a Train at Adairsville.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION CASE.

The Chickamauga Land Appraisers Case Will Be Revived—The Time of Mail Deliveries Has Been Changed.

The men who attempted to rob the train at Adairsville some time ago and who perpetrated the Little Row postoffice robbery, are now safely lodged in Fulton county jail.

The name of the men are Benjamin Morrow, Henry Leak, W. M. Goss and James Green, all of them citizens of Gordon county.

The attempted robbery of the Western and Atlantic train at Adairsville last fall is well remembered. Just below adairsville the train stopped to get water, and it was at the water tank that the attack was made. The trainmen and express messenger bravely defended the train, and the would-be robbers were repulsed after a fierce fight. Immediately after the occurence, the sheriff of Gordon county organized a posse and went in pursuit of the men. The posse followed so closely upon the robbers that a fight ensued and the sheriff was killed; besides the sheriff others were shot but none fatally. The capture of the men named was the result of the posse's good work.

Before this, however, there had been a robbery and a brutal assault upon the postmaster of Little Row. The postoffice at Little Row, in Gordon county, is kept in a store which is run by the postmaster, Mr. Blakenship. After he had closed his store one night, Postmaster Blakenship was aroused by some one who wished to purchase some little article. The house of the postmaster is only a very short distance from the postoffice, and as he had been called, he dressed and went out. No sooner, however, had the store door been opened when Postmaster Blakenship was surrounded and overcome by a number of armed men. The postmaster was beaten and bruised until he was unable to stand up, and he was then gagged. A sack was placed over his head and his arms tied behind his back.

Green and Leak, up until yesterday have been confined at Cartersville, and Goss and Morrow, at Calhoun. They were charged by the state authorities with having attempted to rob the train at Adairsville and robbing the store of Postmaster Blakenship. On the other hand they had been indicted by the United States grand jury for breaking into and robbing the Little Row postoffice.

Friday the solicitor general of the Cherokee circuit consented to allow the prisoners to be put under the jurisdiction of the United States authorities. United States Attorney Darnell having made application to the solicitor gencral.

The men were brought to Atlanta yesterday at noon by Deputy Marshals McDonald and Thomas. They were immediately taken before Clerk O. C. Fuller, and were placed under a bond which they were unable to give. The bonds of Green, Leak and Morrow were placed at $3,000 each; Goss's bond was fixed at $500.

The Interstate Commerce Case Ended.

Colonel Bob Berner concluded his speech for the interstate commerce commission yesterday morning. He reviewed the evidence by the counsel for the railroads and continued throughout in masterly style. Judge Hillyer made a few remarks after Colonel Berner had closed his argument, and the famous "long and short haul clause" was left in the hands of Judge Newman. The judge reserved his decision, and it will be possibly several months before he gives an order in the case. And when the decision is finally announced the side which it goes against will very probably file a motion for a new trial or take it to a higher court.

The Scott Case Revived.

The Scott case, which is one of the thoroughly discussed Chickamauga park condemned land appeal cases, will be revived very probably. At any rate United States Attorney Darnell will file a motion for a new trial on Monday. The Scott case was heard before Judge Newman not a long while ago, and a verdict was given by the jury which raised the amount given by the appraisers nearly $1,200. The appraisers first awarded something more than $5,100 and the jury made it $6,300. There are two more of the appeal cases to be disposed of: the Hall and Thomas cases, both of which are set for the 30th of this month.

The Scedule Changed Again.

Mr. Blodgett, superintendent of delivery, has decided to make a change in the time of the mail deliveries. This is on account of the irregularity of the trains. The new delivery has been at 6:30 o'clock, and will be changed back to the same time it was before the change, 7 o'clock. From 9:30 o'clock it goes back to 8:30 o'clock. The 12:30 delivery remains the same. But the 4:30 delivery, which was made so late in order to catch the vestibule mail, has been changed to 2:30. The changes go into effect Monday.

IN A FIGHT AT ATHENS

Conductor W. H. Cadle, of the G. C. & N., Received Death Wounds.

CADLE IS AN ATLANTA MAN

And Last Night His Wife Went to Him on a Special Train—He Cannot Possibly Recover.

William H. Cadles, a freight conductor on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, was assaulted and beaten to within an inch of his life by Allan Beussee, a government employe from Washington, D. C., and an all round sport.

From accounts received from Athens at midnight last night his death is momentarily expected, and he cannot possibly live until noon. The attack upon Cadles occurred about noon yesterday and grew out of a misunderstanding between him and Agent W. P. Briggs, of Athens.

It seems from the meager accounts of the tragedy that have been received here that on Friday last Agent Briggs and Conductor Cadles had some trouble. They parted in ill humor and Briggs was not satisfied. He felt that he had not been treated right and resolved upon asking Cadles for an apology.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Cadles left the freight depot of the Seaboard Air-Line in this city in charge of a freight train. His train reaches Athens about noon, and soon after he stepped off his caboose at the Classic City Briggs walked up to him and asked for an apology. Cadles's reply to Briggs's demand for an apology was unsatisfactory, and some harsh words were passed.

Cadles was terribly beaten about the dispute grew warm he took a hand. The result of the affair was a fight, and Beussee assaulted the conductor with a pair of brass knucks.

Cables was terribly beaten about the head and was left unconscious. He was carried into the colored waiting room and Drs. Benedict and Bloomfield were called. They pronounced his wounds as fatal. His head was broken in two places; one place over the eye, the other over the left ear.

Beussee escaped, and could not be arrested. Briggs gave his side of the story, but the side of the injured conductor could not be obtained, as he was unconscious and could not talk. He was kept all day and last night in the colored waiting room and was expected to die at any moment.

Cadles lives in this city on Luckiet street. He has a wife, but no children. A special train was sent to Athens at 10:40 o'clock last night, on which Mrs. Cadle, her mother and a surgeon went to Athens. Cadles's death was expected at any moment. There is not the slightest hope of his recovery.

A telegram was received by the Atlanta police last night giving a description of Beussee and asking that he be arrested.

An alarm was rung in from box 331 at 5:35 o'clock yesterday evening. The cause of the alarm was the dropping of an oil lamp in a large can of kerosene. The result was astounding for the moment, as there was a conerable fire. A quick run, considering the icy streets, was made but the fire was nearly out, as there was but little oil in the large can. This run made the thirty-fourth for this month, which equals the entire record for last January.

Destroyed the Sheriff's Orders.

Augusta, Ga., January 21.—A special to The Chronicle from Greenwood, S. C., says: Sheriff Nance, of Abbeville county, detained a through freight and material train on the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad by a tax execution. Both trains were stopped for two hours and ordered to sidetrack to await the sheriff's orders, but pulled out and left the enraged official to the amusement of a crowd of citizens.

Explosion of Giant Powder.

Ogden, Wash., January 21.—An explosion of giant powder last night at Richmond, north of here, killed Benjamin Lewis; James Kew was mortally injured, and Thomas Exeter, Fred Rainey and Eleander Reart were fearfully injured. A fulminating cap exploded.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



Science

MEDICAL SCIENCE

has achieved a great triumph in the production of

BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Sick Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Announcement Extraordinary!

Dr. Hathaway & Co., the eminent specialists who are now acknowledged to be the leading and most successful of the United States in their line, beg to announce to the public that they have opened elegant offices in the new Inman building, 22 1-2 South Broad street, rooms 34 and 35, this city, where they are prepared to give the latest and most scientific treatment in all DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN AND WOMEN, CATARRH, PRIVATE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. The reputation that Dr. Hathaway & Co. have throughout the United States is a positive GUARANTEE that all people who place themselves under their treatment will be sure of prompt, safe and satisfactory results. Not only that, but at moderate price. The field of medicine and surgery is too broad for one person to give the study and proper treatment for every Disease, therefore Specialists are demanded, and Dr. Hathaway & Co. believes that Diseases Peculiar to Men and Women—Private Skin and Blood Diseases—is a specialty in itself and needs the same careful study and experience that the eye, ear, nose and throat do, or other well known specialties. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have had years of experience and have let no opportunity escape to obtain the latest instruments and study the new discoveries in medical science pertaining to their specialty. They, therefore, believing that the people of this city and vicinity will appreciate the opening of such offices and give us the share of their patronage. We, on our part, will guarantee that the results obtained from our treatment will not be disappointing.

OUR SKILL CANNOT BE QUESTIONED. OUR REFERENCES ARE THE BEST. SKILL AND HONESTY IS OUR MOTTO. We will let our patients be the judge. Remember, we are graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America and our office is a permanent institution of Atlanta. Consultation is free. You are earnestly invited to visit our office, and you will not be urged to take treatment unless you so desire.



SPECIAL ATTENTION

To the following diseases:

Specific blood poisoning, (Syphilis) diseased or unnatural discharges, impotency, lost manhood, nervous debility, night losses, stricture, hydrocele, varicocele, psoriasis, eczema, moles, birthmarks, superfluous hairs, pimples, ulcers, piles, catarrh and diseases of women.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.

SPECIALISTS.

(Regular Graduate Registered.)

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN—Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of Men who have weak or undeveloped or diseased organs, who are suffering from errors of youth and excess, or who are nervous or impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

REMEMBER—That there is hope for you. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

LADIES—Who are suffering from diseases peculiar to your sex, Female Weakness, should certainly try our new method of treatment, which surpasses the old methods and does away with so much pain which is often experienced. Try our treatment and you will be satisfied.

SYPHILIS—This terrible disease is treated by us with the latest methods, and our experience at Hot Springs and eastern hospitals enables us to entirely eradicate this terrible poison from the system. The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete cure guaranteed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhoea.

STRICTURE—A new method. No cutting. The only rational method to effect a complete treatment.

Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases.

All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the country. Address or call on Dr. HATHAWAY & Co., 22 1-2 South Broad street, Inman Building, rooms 34 and 35. Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

We have just received a new lot of silver novelties and invite you to call and see them. Maier & Berkele, 31 and 93 Whitehall street.

Have Moncrief, Dowman & Co. repair your tin and slate roofs. 'Phone, 525. jan22-sun mon

See our assortment of rich cut glassware. We have the prettiest line in the city. Maier & Berkele, 31 and 93 Whitehall street.

Have Moncrief, Dowman & Co. repair your tin and slate roofs. 'Phone, 525.

CLOAKS

—AT—

Less Than Cost!

WE NEED NOT PUBLISH PRICES!

EVERY GARMENT WILL BE SOLD AT

50 % REDUCTION!

E. M. BASS & CO.,

51 AND 53 PEACHTREE ST.

Continuation of Our Great Midwinter Bargain Sale!

Bargains in Every Department.

OUR WINTER GOODS MUST GO!

SHOES.

WE CARRY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of Men, Ladies and Children's Shoes and Rubber Goods. We offer

SPECIAL BARGAINS

in this department next week. Do not buy Shoes until you have inspected our stock.

A FEW LEADERS FROM THE MANY BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING.

Notions, Etc.

Ladies' Black Hose, 5c.

Ladies' Merino Hose, 25c.

Ladies' colored border and plain Handkerchiefs, 3c.

Box Stationery, Paper and Envelopes to match, 5c.

Job lot Torchon Val and other Edges and Insertings, 1c, 3c, 5c.

Big Bargains in Ladies' Wool Vests and Pants, Union Suits and Muslin Underwear.

DRESS GOODS.

All-wool Cheviots, 38 inches wide, 25c per yard.

All-wool Camel's Hair, 38 inches wide, 39c per yard.

54-inch Plain Flannel, 50c per yard.

Every piece of Persian Trimming, Bands worth from 75c to $1,25 per yard will be closed out; 50c a yard will do the work.

Only 25 Novelty Suits left, $6, $7.50, $8.50 and $10 suits, all go at the one price, $3.98.

We have gathered together every remnant of Wool Dress Goods and Silks, and marked them at just half price.

Do Not Miss the Remnant Counter!

Furnishing Goods!

Gents' gray Merino Drawers, 15c.

Job lot Canton Flannel Drawers, extra quality, 25c.

Men's Negligee Shirts, 35c.

See our 50c unlaundered Shirts. Best in the world.

Big lot Fisk, Clark & Flaggs' Teck and Four-in-Hand Ties, 75c; worth $1.25.

50c Suspenders, 25c.

Fisk, Clark & Flaggs' best make dressed and undressed Kid Gloves, $2.

Big lot boys' Outing Waists, 25c.

E. M. BASS & CO., 51-53 Peachtree.

SKETCHED IN SOCIETY'S SALONS

MUST WE COME TO IT?

Some Ideas of a Fate That Seems to Be Impending.

Crinoline to be worn again! The modistes of Paris have issued the mandate, with Worth at their head, and now it remains to be seen whether docile woman will remain ever malleable in the hands of fashion.

The women of England are already rebelling, and "John Strange Winter"—Mrs. Stannard—has organized an anti-crinoline crusade in which she has already gained many strong advocates. The princess of Wales has herself expressed her strong distaste for the horrible hoopskirt, and the English matron is shocked at the idea of an apparatus that will turn her daughter upside down in a strong wind. American women are terrified over this dreadful fashion that must inevitably do away with the tailor-made girl, and make the summer girl a horrible bundle of frills to whom a hammock would be an impossibility, and lawn tennis a game not to be considered. Think, too, of the chagrin of the thin summer girl who, adjourning to the seashore for wise reasons, would find her nether limbs shock-



A PROMENADE ON PEACHTREE.

ingly displayed upon a mountain expedition. Think, in fact of the many absurd situations and ridiculous figures that the pictures to this article illustrate, and then you will not wonder that the feminine world is agog over crinoline and all the unsightly fashions that must of necessity go along with it.

All the women here frankly declare that they will have none of it; but if Worth says otherwise, the chances are that what Monsieur Worth says will "go."

The extreme ridiculousness of such styles has been impressed upon me by a study, this week, of some of the rare caricatures by the famous Leech, in The London Punch. Leech was unsparing in his ridicule of the crinoline and its attendant evils. Into the most ridiculous mishaps, the most comical situations, does he make the crinoline lead his women—all of these emphasizing the dire fate which seems to be hanging over the heads of the fin de siecle woman. As I studied those pictures my imagination ran away with me and very naturally I pictured to myself Atlanta society in crinolines. Think of it! Imagine, for instance, the Diana-like beauty of Miss Mamie Goldsmith and the elegant loveliness of Miss Emily English presenting themselves on



IN FULL BALL COSTUME.

the promenade in hoopskirts that allow no passing by, and those strange little bonnets, shaped like wooden washtubs and trimmed with green ribbon. Think of Miss Rebie Lowe at some noted resort leading the fashions in marvelous creations of berage, festooned about the great circular skirts with garlands. Instead of her present pretty empire coiffure with its debutante's curl in the middle of the forehead, she would wear her light tresses in bunches of lacy curls over her ears, and caught up on the side with tiny silver combs, or wreaths of flowers, perchance, when she appears in the ballroom.

All those ladies so fond of going to Cumberland and St. Simon's in the early summer would find crinoline a charming fashion for the surf. Leech pictures its usefulness as a life preserver as well as its convenience to beginners.

Think of being dramatic or tragical in



THIS STARTLING APPARITION
Simply Shows an Atlanta Belle on Horseback in the Crinoline Era.

any way in crinoline! Think of the art and ingenuity even Miss Eula Ketner would have to exert to sway an audience to tears in a skirt that tilted with every movement, and bounced about like a rubber ball during every expression of intense emotion, like that worn by our charming friend, the countess in "Erminie." As for the professional actress in the society melodrama, she would find crinoline a barrier to all her most telling business. How could she faint, or jump over a bluff and drown herself, or escape by a rope from a burning building in a hoopskirt?

How dreadful they are anyway, for lean women, for tall women, for fat women, for women with the forms of goddesses, or those with no forms at all. In them the big woman will be terrible, and the little woman will be completely lost. It would be charitable to draw the veil upon some of the pictures which my imagination drew of the promenaders on Peachtree—of the writer, herself, of Mrs. Harry Jackson, of Mrs. Will Venable and of others of us who are not now the sylph-like creatures we once were. Then the other side of the picture. How, for instance, would the petite and dainty figures of Miss Lillian Lochrane and Miss Iza Glenn, Miss Marsh and Miss Bigby appear in those formidable balloon skirts?

Matinees would be rather expensive luxuries during the reign of crinoline, for no fashionable woman can be comfortable then if expected to occupy less than three seats. As for crowding three young women into one opera box, that cannot be thought of. The young man who has the proper consideration for his best girl's frock will invite only herself to occupy his box with him.

The crinoline girl will fill to overflowing her Victoria or her dog cart. Captain Lowry's talla-ho will be able to hold, during the reign of crinoline, only about one-fourth as many young women as its smartness often boasted in the past summer's afternoons.



IN THE SURF AT CUMBERLAND.

Think, too, how strange this stylish equipage would appear loaded with women who seem to have floating islands of cloth below their waists, while their tresses are caught in colored nets, their heads covered with flat little tin-pan hats and their demure visages shaded by small colored silk parasols ornamentel with short, woozy fringes. The possibility of such a cortege of queerly arrayed women is sufficient, I know, to make the gallant captain part with that blessed equipage and foreswear forever the society of his lady friends.

If the hoopskirts were the only thing to be feared in this crinoline era, that one evil might possibly be borne—though frankly, I can't see how—but the feminine world is simply overcome at the thought of all the ugly things that go with it. The hideousness of this fashion is consistent throughout. The headdresses, the dreadful curls and nets, the flat hats and funny tub bonnets, the queer parasols and unlovely shoes that barely lace above the ankles must all come back with crinoline. Even the dainty feet of Miss Cornelia Jackson, Miss Ida Howell, and Miss Mannie Moore would suffer some loss of loveliness in shoes with



THE EFFECT OF THE WIND.

the slightest suggestion of heel and no suggestion whatever of instep. Think of the symmetrical head of Miss Lillie Orme being destroyed by a red silk net that allowed the hair to fall down like a great pincushion at the nape of the neck. Imagine Miss Joan Clarke's stylish head topped by a little low-crowned hat with no more dignity or style about it than a saucepan.

Then the cloaks and waists! they are even more horrible than anything yet mentioned. Shapeless things with long shoulder seams and sleeves that might do for anything else rather than for the covering of a woman's most graceful members. And yet, next autumn might bring Mrs. Walter Taylor and Mrs. Tom Meador, women proverbial for their artistic dress, to church in costumes like these I describe.



GOING TO CHURCH.

Manners, too, must change with the fashion, for the crinoline belle is not as other women in many respects. She must lead about a little fuzzy dog with a blue ribbon when she goes for her walks. She must darn her stockings and do plain hemming by hand; she must affect a modesty that calls for a fainting spell on the slightest provocation, and she must, whether she has a voice or not, sing sentimental songs to the accompaniment of a guitar. She will have a little album bound in red and gold morocco with an illuminated flower page for its frontispiece, and in this her admirers (they will be strictly termed "admirers") will write sentimental poems in small curly hands. Her billets-doux will be sealed with colored, flower mottoes, and she will write playful little notes on enameled white paper. She will, in sooth, be a sentimental, mildly frolicsome, timid, thing, entirely feminine in the helpless, inefficient sense of the word, for the crinoline girl is like the one in the old song:

"Who wept with delight when you gave her a smile,
And trembled with fear at your frown."

Thackeray's meek heroines all wore curls and crinoline; and Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Browning and Dickens had gentle crinoline creatures for their heroines.

Ah, well! it may all seem right and proper when fashion requires it, and we will regard close skirts as did the English society, as shown in one of Mr. Leech's masterpieces.



This is One of Leech's Caricatures Intended to Show by Comparison How Peculiar Women Would Appear Without the Crinoline.

For my part, however, I pray that the custom may not come to us.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

A Pleasanter Subject.

The picture which adorns this page is that of one of the most prominent and most popular women in the entire south. All Atlanta people know and love Mrs. Loulie McLendon Gordon, for she is a woman of such broad and far-reaching sympathies that to know her at all means always a feeling of kindliness and admiration, while any intimate knowledge of her character must result in the warmest affection.

Mrs. Gordon was born in the old southern manor house of her grandfather in Coweta county. Her father was a wealthy planter, and a major in the confederate army, and his grandfather was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war.

Mrs. Gordon's grandmother, on her mother's side was a Miss Wilkins, of Carolina, and her relatives were the Winkinses, Lipscombs, Pickenses, and Terrells, names so well known and highly honored in the south. Through this branch of her family she is also related to Thomas Jefferson and President Tyler, and her first American ancestor on the maternal side, was given by the king of England for some heroic service, a large land grant in the state of Virginia.

So much for the antecedents of a woman who has shown in every act of her daily life the splendid bravery and steadfastness that springs from the blood of soldiers and that beautiful gentleness and womanly grace which must come from noble blood.

Mrs. Gordon's early girlhood was passed in the free, happy pleasures of a southern country life; and living this way in the fresh air, riding, fishing, taking long walks and drinking in to the full all the glorious benefits of nature, she developed into the splendid, rounded and beautiful physical woman that the laws of natural life alone can form. Then she came to Atlanta to visit some friends. As a young lady she was considered the handsomest girl in the state of Georgia. Tall, with a figure graceful and splendidly molded, and a face whose glowing complexion and radiant features

GEORGIA'S BRILLIANT AND TALENTED WOMEN.



MRS. LOULIE M'LENDON GORDON.

glorified the world about her, what wonder that Loulie McLendon counted her lovers by the score, and found as many friends as her warm heart could desire? She was wooed and won by Mr. Walter Gordon, a man who, in chivalric grace, in splendid intellect and manly nature filled her highest ideals. Their marriage was assuredly one made in heaven, for their short married life together was surely perfect in its unity of love and sympathy.

When this loving wife and mother was left alone with her two little girls it seemed that she was scarcely able to bear the burden of existence, but the brave unselfishness of her nature, took up arms courageously against her many burdens and the history of her conquest of fortune through her own efforts and her splendid financial ability, would make a thrilling story.

Although Mrs. Gordon is a leader in social life, she is not a mere woman of fashion, for she takes an active interest in all movements for the advancement of women and is a clever and interesting writer on these and many other subjects. Her Cuban and European letters, published in The Constitution from time to time, excited wide interest and flattering comment, and her paper on Cuban missions which she read before the southern Baptist convention last year in Birmingham, gave a brilliant and interesting insight into the life of those people and the work being done among them.

She has been appointed by Governor Northen as one of the Georgia representatives to the world's fair. She is the president of a new literary club just formed in this city, and is one of the trustees of the Baptist Orphan's Home of Atlanta.

And so it is that Mrs. Gordon through her sympathies, her unselfish interest in public and private charities, and her many splendid characteristics of mind and heart, has endeared herself to all Georgia.

Here she is surrounded by the most charming coterie of friends and admirers, and her visits to other cities are always marked by the most charming ovations. She is the most adoring mother and her two little girls, Lute and Linda, are lovely children, who are sure to fulfill all that their mother's love and ambition for them could desire.

No picture could give an idea of this lovely woman's charming, expressive face with its clear, candid brow, its soft gentian eyes, and its soft, peachy complexion. A clear and beautiful index is this face to a character sincere and pure of purpose, brave and strong with womanly strength and loyal with the faith unless one seldom finds in one of God's human creatures.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

News and Gossip of Interest to Atlanta People and Their Friends.

The week in society has been marked by gayety of an unusual order, for it is not more than once every ten years that a southern winter brings a snow sufficient for such sleighing and coasting as one enjoys in the north. Atlanta folks, high and lowly, have reveled in the ermine robe of the White King in the most joyous of mid-winter fashions. Every vehicle has been dismounted from the dignity of its wheels and adorned with a pair of runners of some description, and every small boy has a sled of some sort upon which to disport himself in any way that his wicked ingenuity may devise. The most ridiculous feature of all this sleighing, indeed, is the small boy and his sled which one sees attached to any and every vehicle from the humblest wood wagon to the smartest cutter on Peachtree. What, with this ignoble fashion of stealing his locomotion and the joy of snowballing every woe-begone wayfarer, the small boy is having the best time of his whole life.

The young women of fashion have gone in for sleighing with a zest that shames the interest they manifested in their first german; and the most blase young swells have been startled into a distinct exhibition of animation by dint of tingling air, restless horses and rosy, delighted faces peeping out beneath soft seal-skin caps and delicious furs.

There are certain climatic extremes that lead to the same sentimental results, and it would be, I am sure, quite difficult for a man to decide between the summer girl in her hammock and the winter girl in her sleigh. When a girl does look well in furs and soft rich hues, she makes a picture whose harmony of color and adorable expression would charm the veriest sybarite. The sleigh girl suggests all the comforts of home. One can picture her making tea in the afternoon, and doing all sorts of domestic things for the happiness of her family. The truth is, however, that when she tumbles her glowing luxurious self out of her furs after her ride, she turns into her own room, drops down on a big lounge by the fire and goes fast asleep, with one white arm peeping out like a lily from her green velvet gown and her face looking like an apple bud nestled down in the pillows. Her maid calls her just in time to dress for dinner, and she comes down in fifteen minutes as radiant and irrepressible as her small younger sister. As some evening entertainment or the theater follows dinner and as she sleeps until luncheon in the morning, she really does not find time for the domestic virtues accredited to her, but what does it matter since all men will take a woman for exactly what she seems.

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Speaking of women and their virtues, I don't know that it ever behooves one to brag of her own people, but there is a certain noticeable element left out in Atlanta society which one finds, I am constrained to believe, in most social life, and that is the familiarly fast young woman. Far be it from me to assert that Atlanta society is free from its element of really rapid or reputedly rapid women, for this would be an assertion that could not be made outside of heaven; but I do say, with a conviction of truth, through quite a long observation, that I have never yet seen in the best of Atlanta society that type of fast young woman whom men feel at liberty to treat familiarly upon the slightest acquaintance, and who bear suggestions of a coarse mind in their faces and manners. The young women here, as a class, have always held a most dignified and womanly position, and even the few who have been talked about unkindly, have never been of the type to which I refer. I hate that sort of woman above all others. If a woman has a bad soul, let her keep it to herself; she ought to have the dignity and the common sense to know what a very bad impression the manners indicative of coarse thoughts must make upon more refined people.

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In the matter of entertainments Miss Hunnicutt's euchre party was one of the most delightful events of the week to the young folks, and the deep snow did not deter many fashionable people from attending that very charming affair. The Hunnicutt home is elegant and beautifully arranged for entertaining, and the affair passed off with flawless grace. The prizes were unusually pretty. The first prize was an exquisite little silver candlestick, which was won by Mrs. Clem Green. Mrs. J. Edgar Hunnicutt, who took a gentleman's place during the game, won the first gentleman's prize, an elegant scarf pin, in a draw with Mr. Will Lowe and Mr. Robert Maddox.

Miss Hunnicutt was radiantly handsome in a lovely toilet of pearl bengaline and old pink velvet, and Mrs. Charles Tyner was a vision of graceful loveliness in a gown of cream silk and yellow velvet.

Miss Janie Smith, the honored guest of the occasion, was distractingly pretty in a lovely empire gown of pale pink striped silk, finished about the round neck with a deep bertha of duchess lace. I don't know any young creature who so completely realizes all that is exquisite in womanhood as does Miss Smith. Slender, with a sprite-like grace, her head crowned with a mass of wavy, gold-brown hair her face, blue-eyed, dimpled, with carol bewitching lips and the soft contours of a child. What wonder that this girl sets the hearts of men in a flutter and reigns supreme wherever her fair feet lead?

Miss Tucker was a notably lovely figure in a charming gown of pale pink and cream corded silk, with a bertha of point applique and superb diamond ornaments. Hers is a rare and graceful loveliness, patrician in every feature, and dignified with that ease born of good society and womanly grace and purity.

Mrs. Clem Green was noticeable among the young married women. She has that sort of fresh eglantine beauty of skin and the blue eyes and blonde hair possessed by few people after childhood, and she is simply charming in her manners. Her gown was a lovely creation in pink and white silk, and pale green velvet, and she wore handsome diamonds.

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Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs entertained a number of friends very brilliantly on last Thursday evening with a Columbian tea, at which the Columbian colors, red, white and blue, were exquisitely interwoven with the floral decorations. The programme for the evening was carried out by some of the most gifted artists in Atlanta. Miss Nellie Knight gave several selections from her repertoire in her marvelously beautiful soprano voice and with that perfect grace and liveliness which characterizes the fair singer.

Mr. Howell's piano selections were brilliantly and powerfully rendered, and Miss Corinne Stocker recited an ode to Columbus in that graceful and effective style for which she is noted. The Hobbs mansion is a very lovely and artistic one for entertaining and the hostess and host are noted for their charming fashion of opening their mansion to their friends. The evening was a perfect one.

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The euchre party given by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Locke, in honor of Miss O'Hear, on Wednesday, was a most delightful affair. The guests were: Miss Clark, Miss Kathleen Jones, Miss Ward, Miss Fontaine, Miss Alexander, Miss Julia Wilkins, Miss Delia Murphy, Miss Annie May Hall, Miss Josephine Hoyle, Miss Josephine Inman and Miss Isabelle Paine. Mr. John Sanders, Mr. Inman Sanders, Mr. Henry Inman, Mr. Wright, Mr. Spain, Lieutenant Bethel, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Chess Howard, Mr. Fred Cole, Mr. Lowry Arnold, Mr. Will Ellis, Mr. Jack Slaton and Mr. Paxon.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Boseman entertained at dinner a number of young people in honor of Miss O'Brien. Her guests were Miss Jackson, Miss Effie Howell, Miss Adaline Adair, Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Annie Inman, Mr. Jack Slaton, Mr. Jack Cohen Mr. Robert Foreman, Mr. Alex Hull, Mr. Louis Redwine, and Mr. W. L. Lowe, Jr.

On Friday afternoon last, Miss Kathleen Jones gave an afternoon card party to about thirty young ladies in compliment to her very charming young lady guest, Miss Laura Clark, of Boston.

Saturday evening Miss Virginia Arnold gave a delightful euchre party at her home on Courtland avenue. Her guests were Miss Slayton, Miss Cornelia Jackson, Miss Bessie Hoyle, Miss Minnie Cabaness, Miss Wise, of Macon; Miss Nellie Block, Miss Annie Inman, Miss Kathleen Jones and her guest, Miss Clark, Miss Susie Harwood, Miss Fannie Divine, Miss Nellie Horace, the Misses Newman, the Misses and Miss Addie Maude. Messrs. Adams, Slaton, Redwine, Inman, Erwin, Colville, J. Grant, Peter Grant, Broyles, Meador, Kiser, Black, Riley, McKeldon, Block, Cohen and Goodwin.

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For this week Miss Bigby's cotillon is the affair of most vital interest to the belles and beau of the dancing set. Miss Bigby is a rarely graceful and brilliant hostess—indeed no young woman has ever entertained with more individual charm and ease, and this dance will, I hear, be quite the gala affair of the new year. Miss Wise, Miss Bigby's guest, is visiting Atlanta for the first time, and she is receiving a great deal of attention here. She is a reigning belle in Macon, and is considered one of the handsomest young women in the state.

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Mr. J. W. English, Jr., left yesterday for Chicago, where he will spend a few days and return with his sister, who has been for a fornight the guest of Miss Sophy Harrison. Miss Rebie Lowe, who has also been with Miss Harrison, is now visiting Miss Lemon in St. Joseph, Mo. She will return by way of Chicago and be the guest of Mrs. Owsley, Miss Harrison's sister. The two Atlanta belles had no end of flattering attention in Chicago, their visit being one continual ovation.

The Chicago Herald of the 18th contains this notice which is of especial interest here in Atlanta:

"Miss Sophie Harrison, of 231 Ashland avenue, gave a small and informal dance last evening, in honor of her guests, Miss English and Miss Lowe, of Atlanta, Ga., Miss Harrison wore pale green brocade; Miss English white brocade a l'empire; Miss Lowe, white brocaded satin and thread lace. Mrs. Healton Owsley, in pink royal rep; Mrs. Carter Harrison, Jr., a blue silk trimmed with yellow; Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Selfridge and Mr. and Mrs. James Waller assisted in receiving. A cotillion was danced, and during the evening supper was served by Eckhardt from a table decorated in yellow and white, with roses and hyacinths. Among the fifty guests were:

Misses Buda Peck, Anna Boal, Anna Mitchell, Ruth Dexter, F. Higinbotham, Edna Boal, V. Hankins, L. Crawford, Florence Otis, F. Heyworth, Warden.

Messrs. Higinbotham, G. Calhoun, G. Rogers, R. Green, M. Owen, S. McEntee, Ferd Peck, Jr., W. McCluer, W. Quick, Warner, G. W. Browning, H. Buckinham, Fred Sprague, L. Heyworth, Smith, Nixon.

Perhaps many of the people who heard Mr. James Lindsay Gordon lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association Thursday evening did not know that he is not only a gifted and brilliant lawyer and orator, but a poet of no mean pretensions. "A Last Talk," a poem written in his college-boy days, is one of the most beautiful things in the English language, and it was published at that time in many of the leading papers throughout the United States, and every young woman who saw it cut it out and put it in her scrapbook, and every sorrowful lover who read it must have felt, I am sure, that it was written solely for his own needs and sentiments. "Bonny Loraine" is another beautiful poem by the same author. I have heard a great deal of Mr. Gordon through his college friends, who have always declared him the most gifted and brilliant of men, a genius to the fingertips and one who has the power of making himself anything that his ambition could desire. His poems have always been of a sorrowful nature, and the story goes that an early romance was the inspiration of his genius.

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A large and appreciative audience assembled at the apartments of Mr. Will Carr, at the Kimball, on last Tuesday night to listen to the grand performance of Mr. Sol Marcosson, violin-virtuoso, and concert meister of the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, and Mr. William C. Rehm, the pianist of this city. It must be said that such music was truly a revelation to all present. Judging from Mr. Marcosson's performances, he is a remarkable artist, and one whose merit is at least likely to win admiration from connoisseurs, as from the general public. His technique is thorough and his manner delightfully easy and unaffected. Mr. Marcosson and Mr. Rehm performed a beautiful sonate in C minor, by Grieg, with a great amount of precision and artistic intelligence, and at the conclusion of this notable work they were vociferously applauded. Later in the evening Mr. Marcosson rendered the Spanish dances entitled "Playera," and "Lapateado," by Sarasate, and a charming Romanze by Joachim, and his listeners were captivated by the remarkable rendition. Many violinists have visited Atlanta of late years, but it must be said that Mr. Marcosson surpasses them all.

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The song recital which was to have been given last Wednesday at Mrs. Belle C. Dykeman's was portponed on account of the weather, and will be given next Wednesday evening. The program is as follows:

1. Piano solo—Rondo Brilliante . .Weber
   Miss Furlow Anderson.
2. Mes. Sop. solo—"Bercense". . .Strelezki
   Miss Algelyn Adams.
   Violin obligato, Mr. Buchanan.
3. Sop. solo—Serenade. . . . . .Gregh
   Miss May Anderson.
4. Flute solo. . . . . .Selected
   Mr. G. W. Leas.
5. Sop. solo—The Gate of Heaven. .Tours
   Miss Lula-Belle Dodge.
6. Piano solo—Polonaise. . . . . .Behr
   Adele Robinson.
7. Sop. solo—Angel's Serenade. . . . .Braga
   Mrs. W. R. Jester.
   Violin obligato, Mr. Buchanan.
8. Song—"There, Little Girl. Don't Cry." . . . . . .Campion
   Miss Cecelia Crusselle.
9. Sop. solo—The Lost Birdling. . Centemeri
   Miss Nella Webb.
10. Mes. Sop. solo—Margaretha. . .Gounod
    Miss Adams.
11. Trio for female voices—"Stars the Night Adorning". . . .Wekerlin
    Misses Webb, Adams and Dempsey.

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The LaGrange Reporter has this to say of a talented and charming Atlanta lady:

Mrs. Albert H. Cox, of Atlanta, who is a member of the organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been selected to read an original paper before the convention of the order which meets in Washington, D. C., February 22d. Her many friends in LaGrange will be pleased to hear of the honor bestowed upon this accomplished lady."

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Mr. William C. Rehm gave a delightful musicale at his studio, corner Peachtree and Forest avenue, on last Wednesday evening, when he was assisted by the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, of Boston. A number of Mr. Rehm's friends were present, who were unanimous in their praise of the interpretations of the various works of the masters. Mr. Rehm and the club performed the Trio C minor, by Mendelssohn; Sonate A minor, by Paderewski; Trio, by Lachuer, and Trio B flat, by Beethoven.

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A recent addition to the musical world of Atlanta, is he Ariel quartet, representing the most cultured female singers in the city. The quartet consists of Miss Carobel Heidt, first soprano; Miss Julia S. Carter, second soprano; Miss Alice McGill, first alto; Miss Leonora Sheehan, second alto.

All remember with pleasure the Cecilia quartet, a club which lived and flourished two or three years ago, and it was with sincere regret the feeling of the public when the ladies gave up their music and disbanded. The singers were, Mrs. Annie S. Wermer, Mrs. Sumner Salter, Mrs. Constantin Sternberg, Mrs. Alec Smith. The Ariel quartet will be conducted as was the Cecilia quartet, that is, the ladies singing without music or accompaniment. The young ladies are together rehearsing some beautiful songs, and expect to have quite a large repertoir. They will make their debut, as a quartet, in a few weeks.

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Miss Dora Simon, who has been [illegible] most delightfully, several months [illegible] tives and friends at Savannah, Columbus, Thomasville and the cities of middle Georgia, returned to her home in Atlanta yesterday and was given a warm welcome by her many friends.

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Miss Sadie Lycett has issued very [illegible] invitations for an at home on Monday, January 23d, from 3 to 6 o'clock p. m. The fair is in honor of the young lady's birthday, and all the little folks are to be there in their prettiest party dresses to honor the occasion.

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Mrs. F. G. Kirtland, of Memphis, is the city visiting relatives on Ivy street. Mrs. Kirtand has a great many friends in Atlanta who will be glad to see her again. She will be in the city two or three weeks and will be glad to meet her old friends again.

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Miss Annie Cooper, one of Marietta's charming young ladies is in the city visiting relatives on Courtland street. Miss Cooper is a most attractive and beautiful blond and makes many friends wherever she goes. She will be in the city several days.

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The regular evening meeting of the business Woman's Club will be held at the Men's Library Monday, January 23d, at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to be present—business of importance.

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Mrs. D. R. Sandford, of Brookville, Ky., is visiting relatives and friends in the city at the Talmadge.

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Mrs. T. Ashby Blythe, nee Miss Annie Newell, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. T. Sheldon, 55 Irwin street, between Butler and Jackson streets.

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Miss Alice Wellhouse is at present in Mobile. She will shortly visit New Orleans to attend mardi gras, in company with her brother, Mr. Alvin Wellhouse.

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Miss Julia Rogers, of Sheltonville, Ga., will visit Atlanta during next week. Miss Rogers has many friends here and in Decatur who will be delighted to see her.

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Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Macon, gave an elegant german Wednesday evening, complimentary to her guest, Miss Fannie Allen of Atlanta.

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Mrs. McGoodwin and daughter, of Louisville, Ky., have returned from Boston, and are again at the Normandie.

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Mrs. G. A. Magnan is very ill at her home on Whitehall street. Her many friends hope to soon hear of her early recovery.

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Miss Phyllis Lyon, of Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles A. Cusack, on Merritts avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Max L. Young, of New York are in the city visiting their mother, Mrs. Wellhouse, 311 Whitehall street.

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Mr. John W. Knight, of Anniston, Ala., in the city, the guest of Mr. Lewis Mason.

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Mrs. Mamie Shaver is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Wallace P. Reed, 63 Fairlie street.

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The ladies of St. Philip's church will give a Mother Goose concert early in ebruary.

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Mrs. D. C. Sims is the guest of friends in her old home, Mobile.

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Matters Matrimonial.

One of the most notable and brilliant social events that has taken place at Marietta for a long time was the marriage of Dr. John T. Green and Miss Mary Hart Frever and the subsequent reception on Thursday. The wedding was at "Ivy Green," the elegant and palatial home of the bride's father, on Cherokee street. The house was artistically decorated with flowers and evergreens and with the soft, mellow lights looked like fairyland. Seldom has a larger and more representative body of friends assembled in Marietta to witness so happy an event as that which filled the rooms and halls, waiting with expectancy for the wedding march and the appearance of the contracting parties. After the hum of merry conversation was hushed by the wedding march, played by Wood's orchestra. The groom, accompanied by his best man, Mayor T. W. Glover, made his appearance. Then came the attendants in the following order: Messrs. J. T. Anderson and J. W. Setze, Misses Carrie Session and Clara Clements, Messrs. R. W. Boone and C. H. Freyer, Misses Elizabeth Cottingham and Minnie Boston, Messrs. J. E. Boston and F. R. Reynolds, Misses Hattie Wallace and Marielle Nesbit. Miss Mamie Garrett was maid of honor. Rev. C. T. A. Pelzer, rector of St. James Episcopal church, officiated.

After the ceremony congratulations were showered upon the happy couple, in the form of which Mr. H. G. Coryell caught the attention of the groom and presented him with a unique and original testimonial from the Great North American Blackberry Association of the Western Hemisphere," of which noted Marietta club both he and the groom had been prominent members of long standing. The present was a deed of gift to some properties of the association. The uncle and aunt of the groom, Dr. and Mrs. James Greer, then, through their attorney, Mr. S. S. Cheney, presented an elegant home in the city to the bride and groom, who were taken completely by surprise at receiving so princely a present. The other presents were beautiful and costly, but entirely too numerous to mention. Refreshments were served in the large dining room, and were all that heart could desire or appetite long for. Dancing was kept up until a late hour in the large ball room, built for such occasions.

The parties who on this occasion [illegible] their troth are among the most prominent and popular society people of Marietta. The bride is the accomplished and winning daughter of Professor F. L. Freyer, the well-known president of the Freyer & Bradley Music Company of Atlanta, and is in every way a most lovable young lady. The groom has for years been one of the main leaders in all the important social events happening hereabouts, and he and his lovely bride have a host of friends who wish them all the happiness possible on the rosy walk of wedded life.

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Mr. and Mrs. John T. Meador have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Annie Meador, to Mr. Barton [illegible] Pattie, Wednesday afternoon, January [illegible] at half-past 5 o'clock at the First Presbyterian church. The prospective bride and groom are well known in Atlanta and have many warm friends to wish them well in their future life together.

The bridesmaids will be Miss Mamie Goldsmith, Miss Lillie Goldsmith, Miss Annie Meador, Miss Annie Veal and Miss [illegible] Rankin. The groomsmen will be Mr. C. [illegible] Pleyer, Mr. G. W. Conners, Dr. S. G. [illegible] ris, Mr. Frank Meador and Mr. J. W. [illegible] tin. The following gentlemen will be [illegible] ers: Mr. Isham Dantel, Mr. E. P. [illegible] lin, Jr., Mr. Rob Meador and Mr. S. [illegible] Bruckner. A reception will be given to the attendants immediately after the ceremony at the bride's home, No. 22 West Peachtree street.

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A quiet marriage occurred Monday, January 16th, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Father Kelley officiating. The contracting parties were Miss [illegible] Gatins and Mr. J. D. Clark. Mr. Clark is a prominent gentleman of Washington, D. C., and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Miss Gatins, the daughter of Mr. [illegible] Gatins, is beloved by a large circle of friends who greatly regret her departure for Washington, her future home. The young couple have the best wishes of many friends.

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On Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, near the city, Rev. Dr. Abraham and Miss Emma Plaster were united in marriage, Rev. T. P. Cleveland officiating. Mr. Abraham is a talented and rising young minister, pastor of Rock Spring Presbyterian church, and Miss Plaster a most estimable and amiable young lady; a most admirable helpmeet to the young divine.

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Trinity church was the scene on Wednesday evening of one of the most beautiful and impressive weddings ever witnessed there, that of Miss Lucy A. Davis and Mr. A. C. Copeland, by their pastor, Rev. Walker Lewis. The happy couple go to Chicago, where Mr. Cleveland engages in business, with the prospects of a bright future. The best wishes of their many friends go with them.

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Mr. Charles Middlebrooks and Miss [illegible] Chambers were united by the Rev. [illegible] at the home of the bride's mother near [illegible] Jones county, last week.

A PAGE FOR THE LADIES

WHAT SOCIETY PEOPLE WEAR.

New Costumes, New Ideas, Accordion Plaits, Skating Dress and Storm Cloaks.

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Paris, January 15.—In Paris women of the highest social position are simple and plain in their street dress. Curious novelties and the sensational they leave to those who have no claim to notice except through dress. The gown described by me last week as belonging to the Princess de Brancovan, who is one of the most brilliant leaders of Parisian society, is a good example of this affected simplicity. It is not on these women that



FASHIONABLE STREET DRESS.

one sees the fanciful novelty cloths and the impressionistic colors. Plain dark shades or black are the preferred out-of-door wear.

It is the same in New York. There one will see Mrs. Sloane out of an afternoon in the plainest sort of a black gown and cloth jacket. She does not wish to attract the attention of the public. This dress is the price she pays for having been born a Vanderbilt. Poor rich woman! With gold to buy the most beautifully decorative dress, they are constrained to wear what is inexpensive and unnoticeable.

Mrs. Robert Hoe is another New York instance. The daughter of a London banker, who left each of his children six millions, Mrs. Hoe manages her own income independently of her husband's and does with it as she pleases. A great deal of pin money, you think. Yet she dresses with extreme plainness, to avoid attracting attention in public to her clothes. She orders from her costumer a plain serge gown, and wears it for a whole season without changes. Her children also are kept in the simplest of frocks.



HOUSE BODICE.

Some New Ideas.

Exclusive fashionables are partial to black for the street. These black costumes are enlivened with prints of color. Formerly the touch of color was added at the throat, but the modish black dress of today has its color markings elsewhere. It may be in the bands on the skirt, in yoke and sleeve tops, nestling in a frill round the neck, a touch in the hat, a trace in the velvet muff. Lady Talbot's gown of black cloth, trimmed with green velvet, described recently by me, is a good model in this particular. Velvet for these color markings is used above everything and the favorite hues are green and mauve.

Box-plaited velvet neck ruches that are now fashionably worn with street dress carry well the color. Thus a black dress seen at a picturd reception has a black velvet ruche round the neck, in which nestle at intervals green velvet rosettes like roses scattered through a wreath, and there is a touch of green in the hat. Another black dress, with a loose jacket and double shoulder cape, has the under cape, which shows some two inches all the way round, of mauve velvet. Sets of toque, boa and muff of colored velvet are fashionable. I have seen one that transformed a black dress into a lively and pretty theater costume. It was of pale mauve velvet, shot with green. The toque had the velvet laid in irregular folds, such as an amateur could easily compass. It was trimmed with several mink tails, two of them wired and standing upright, and a Rhinestone buckle. The muff was in two soft puffs running round, with a double ruffle at the ends, and the seams covered with mink tails. The boa also had mink tails in the seam. I have seen a decollete gown at the opera of black with the exception of a wide-folded belt of light gray. By a folded belt, I mean one of which the cloth, usually bias, is drawn round in irregular plaits or gathers and is fitted to the figure.

A Modish Street Gown.

Horizontal skirt trimmings mount higher and higher. To remodel an old heath skirt of last season, to give it the appearance of width now required, the easiest resort is several ruffles of velvet set at wide intervals up the skirt. One of our pictures shows a very modish gown of dark tan cloth trimmed with many rows of brown velvet. The same model I have seen carried out in dark aubergine red serge, with bands of black silk pipings. This little cape can be made longer and a supplementary shoulder cape added that is some ten inches wide and is plaited. It also should have the bands. If these pipings make the dress flange out stiffly, it is not an objection, as this effect characterizes the style.

Accordion Plaits.

They still grace the form of beauty, these fine plaitings, which for dress decorations are as old as ancient Egypt, but whose course is not yet run, nor been interrupted, nor is likely to be. I saw in a trousseau the other day a set of underwear of pale tinted mousseline de sole all crimped into the finest folds and lying in such narrow compass it could have been passed through a wedding ring. It looked like the clinging garment that wrinkles over the limbs of the Niobe. Than these tiny folds, when used with discretion, there is no simpler or more beautiful decoration. They are employed in a very exquisite evening gown of recent make. The skirt of pale grayish-blue crepon is accordion plaited onto an empire yoke. The yoke is covered with a Marie Antoinette fichu of white muslin beautifully elaborated with insets and a border of rich Venetian lace. The sleeves are a double puff of the muslin slashed with the lace and having a lace ruffle. Depending from the shoulders and hanging low under the arms are sling sleeves of lace. The skirt has several rows of ribbon of the same tint as the crepon above the hem. A delicious confection. Nothing more elegant has been made this season, and it is so well designed that it is a good model for a less costly dress. Without the lace and by making the sleeves long and the neck high, nothing could be better designed for a young girl's party dress.

I have seen an evening gown of the marchioness of Stafford that has accordion plaits of mousseline de soie for a neck garniture. The neck is cut out in a heart-shaped curve and there is a double frill, the under one reaching nearly to the elbows, entirely covering the short sleeve, and frilling out toward its edge, to give that triangular effect which the Louis Philippe revival has made fashionable.

A House Bodice.

A charming blouse can be made by plaiting in these fine crimps either nun's veiling, crepon or silk, onto a deep yoke, as shown in our picture. The sleeves are plaited, divided into two puffs and a ruffle, which are held up by tapes sewed underneath. The yoke is bordered with passementerie. Or this bodice will be effective carried out in a medium tint of light blue, not pale blue, but a vivid, purplish, light blue nun's veiling, with the yoke embroidered in Russian cross stitch with red and black.

To make a blouse there should be a yoke lining, and for cold weather this should reach down as far as the belt. The loose plaited part is attatched to it at the yoke line only, it being confined at the waist with a rubber or drawing string. To secure a chic profile to such a blouse when there is no yoke it is necessary still to sew the outside to the lining at the yoke line, which should be below the armhole, as the back especially should be smooth across the shoulders. The stitches can be covered with a cord or band of trimming. Then, being close round the bust, let it perk out a little at the bottom where it flanges over the belt, and complete the effect with a rosette at the back of the collar band, or if you fold ribbon or velvet round for a band, fasten the band at the back and make a ruffle at one end, to stand out like a comb, and see if you do not find yourself bewitching.

Skating Dress.

Skating dress should set close to the figure, so as to offer the least possible resistance to rapid movement; should be warm and decorative. Our drawing answers very well these requirements. It shows a fashionable costume for this sport made of dark red cloth trimmed with black velvet and black astrakhan. The jacket is of astrakhan, and the sleeves are velvet drawn down into close warm cuffs of fur. The pretty little bonnet with its velvet wings is quite in sympathy with the occasion.

Storm Cloaks.

It is no reason for neglecting stormy weather dress that luxurious women of fashion do not go out in storms and do not provide for them in their wardrobes. Such women would, I fancy, if they could realize that there is an exhilaration in breasting rough weather well calculated to relieve ennui. It would be hard perhaps to persuade many women who have tried it that there is a pleasurable sensation in walking in the rain. But then



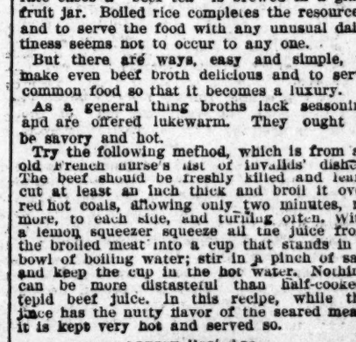
STORM CLOAK.

these women have not gone out properly dressed, and have had to worry about their clothes. One would hardly enjoy a warm perfumed bath if they got into the tub in their best evening gown.

I personally prefer a wetting to encasing myself in caoutchouc. A rubber covering somehow offends my taste. Moreover, owing I suppose to the fact that fashionable women have no use for them, they have been cut into very ugly forms, the great designers having neglected them. There is an improvement, however, and the newest design I have seen is a very good one. The loose back is laid in six side plaits turning inward, and the front is one plait on each side, under which the openings for hands are concealed. This looks very well, but a more practicable design would seem to be one modeled somewhat after a man's waterproof cloak; that is to say, a short cloak or cape, to which should be added a skirt of the waterproof, which could be worn without another dress skirt under it, or, if over another skirt, the two fitting together can be easily lifted together. The cloak should have a Capuchin hood.

The Capuchin.

The Capuchin hood, which is the only cloak hood with any power of service in it, ought to be on all storm cloaks, and on a woman's garment it should be large and generous, so that it can be drawn up over a hat or bonnet. It is made of two pieces, which it is the fashion in Paris to cut very pointed. Several short gores where it is sewed on at the neck make it set out from the head with sufficient width. Such hoods are very much seen in Paris on the masculine part of the community. Not only the frequently passing priest reminds us of the origin of their



SKATING COSTUME.

name, but they are on the little cloaks worn by policemen, omnibus conductors and other men, whose duties lie out of doors. Also the popular school cloak for boys of from ten to fifteen is a half long cape of dark blue cloth with one of these hoods, which is drawn up over the cap on a cold day. The Capuchin can be seen in our picture of a storm cloak. This cloak is made of one of the heavy Scotch cloakings woven with a tartan on the under side.

ADA CONE.

DELICACIES FOR INVALIDS.

How to Make Simple Food Delicious—Savory Beef Tea.

In many families the knowledge of sick-room cookery is confined to the toasting of a slice of bread, the boiling of a hasty porridge and the making of a broth from a piece of beef, which, nine times out of ten, is plunged into boiling instead of cold water; in desperate cases a "beef tea" is brewed in a glass fruit jar. Boiled rice completes the resources, and to serve the food with any unusual daintiness seems not to occur to any one.

But there are ways, easy and simple, to make even beef broth delicious and to serve common food so that it becomes a luxury.

As a general thing broths lack seasoning and are offered lukewarm. They ought to be savory and hot.

Try the following method, which is from an old French nurse's list of invalids' dishes: The beef should be freshly killed and lean; cut at least an inch thick and broil it over red hot coals, allowing only two minutes, no more, to each side, and turning often. With a lemon squeezer squeeze all the juice from the broiled meat into a cup that stands in a bowl of boiling water; stir in a pinch of salt and keep the cup in the hot water. Nothing can be more distasteful than half-cooked, tepid beef juice. In this recipe, while the juice has the nutty flavor of the seared meat, it is kept very hot and served so.

Savory Beef Tea.

From the same reliable old nurse, whose soft, dusky hands tended with loving faithfulness sire, son and grand babies, and whose gayly turbaned head contained the wisdom of the ancients, I have a recipe for a delicious beef tea that seemed to waft odors as of Araby the blest. Imprimis, it was invariably served in a quaint china bowl, all blue and gold crimson, on a tiny salver that emreged only on occasions, and with a particular spoon, thin and polished until it flashed and radiated light from its long handle and slender, pointed bowl, and after the pleasant food, came the deft adjusting and smoothing of the pillows, the refreshing change of position, the darkened room and restoring slumber. To make such a broth as this that I remember so well, a pound of beef should be provided, and it should be freshly killed and lean; hackle it well with a sharp knife, or cut it into very small dice. Put it into a perfectly clean bottle; put in a little salt, one or two fresh celery leaves and a sprig of parsley. Pour in a pint of cold water and cork the bottle tightly; put into a pot of warm water and let it come gradually to a boil. It must be kept boiling at least three hours—four is better. Strain off and serve with a bit of toast. It will be found that the seasoning makes this acceptable to invalids who cannot abide ordinary beef tea.

But few vegetables can be used on an invalid's table, but a baked potato is rarely objected to. Select a shapely tuber, wash very carefully, and bake until perfectly mealy all through. Serve piping hot in a snowy napkin where it can be held easily and eaten out of the skin with a little salt and a bit of fresh butter. It will be relished in this form when it would often be rejected from a plate.

A Roasted Quince.

Thoroughly roasted apples are always excellent, and a quince is a pleasant change. Core and bake in a dish with a little water and plenty of sugar. Always peel before serving and cover with cream, either plain or whipped, or if allowed, with wine.

An Ice Cream Orange.

An agreeable surprise to an invalid is an orange skin filled with ice cream. To do this make two cuts clear through the skin, such as will enable you to draw it off as whole as possible. After packing with well-frozen and well-flavored ice cream, cut the peel into halves through and tie in position with narrow ribbons. When the bowknot is loosened the orange falls apart and the contents look very tempting.

A Fruit Custard.

In a custard a tart apple is sometimes used. Parboil the apple after coring with a cover, but do not let it break into pieces. When done lift it out with a skimmer, put it into a small baking dish and cover with a delicately flavored custard. Bake until the custard is firm. Do not let it "whey," even slightly.

Be careful in serving baked custards that the dish is not unsightly; if nothing better occurs, pin a small napkin around in such fashion as to hide the edges of the dish, leaving little folded corners, like a man's hood, into each of which a tiny bunch of violets or a single rosebud nestles. Do not, however, bring strong, odorous blossoms in contact with the food so that the perfume may mingle with the flavor.

Refreshing Cold Drinks.

Soak very acid apples in hot water, add a little sugar, strain and cool. It is better to put it on the ice rather than to put ice in the drink, but in case of very hot weather the cool trickle of cracked ice against the clear crystal is refreshing in itself.

It is advisable to use your prettiest bits of china and your finest napery for the sick room. I have known a sick woman to eat from a Dresden plate and drink from a Royal Worcester cup, when all things less beautiful had failed to tempt her vanished appetite.

The greatest requisite, however, is absolute cleanliness; a tumbler with finger marks on it, a plate with a soiled or nicked rim, a sloppy cup of tea or broma, or an uncertain napkin, is almost sure to prevent any appreciation of the food offered.

EMMA I. M'LAGAN.



SOME VERY NEW EVENING GOWNS.

BLANCHE ROOSEVELT.

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Paris, January 15.—The Countess Machetta d'Allegie (Blanche Roosevelt), who is known even better in England and France than in her native America, is one of the women who make American women a synonym for all that is beautiful and capable. She is the daughter of William Henry Tucker, of Virginia, of that famous and clever family of which John Randolph Tucker is the present prominent representative. Her mother was of the old Knickerbocker family of Roosevelts. Before the war the Tuckers lived the ideal great plantation life of the south, and it was here that Blanche was born. After the war Mr. Tucker went to LaCrosse, Wis., and, seeing the future of Chicago, invested his fortune there. Mr. Tucker died, and the fire came and swept it entirely away. A young girl, only seventeen years old, Blanche went to one of the philanthropic men in Chicago and told him that she had a voice, and that her teachers had told her that, with cultivation, she could earn her living upon the stage. He sent her abroad with her mother. She almost at once met Victor Hugo, who was fascinated by the beautiful young American, whom he called Aurora, and at his house she met all the distinguished men of letters in Paris.

"It has been my destiny," she has said, "to meet great people. There is scarcely a literary man or woman whose name is great whom I have not known more than superficially." She studied in Paris under Mme. Viadot, the sister of Malebran, and she was the first American singer to make her debut in grand opera at Convent Garden. Her voice, after successful years, failed her. She was visiting Longfellow at his home, when the realization began to come to her that her voice would fail. "Give up singing," he said to her, "and you will make a more lasting fame with your pen. But if you must sing, I will write a dramatic lyric for you."

"The Masque of Pandora" Celia set to music and Miss Roosevelt sang it so entirely to Longfellow's conception that he christened her "Pandora."

Her first book was "Longfellow at Home," which was an immense success. Later she wrote a life of Gustave Dore, and the Acadamie Francais gave her the order of the Academy of France. She was the first American so distinguished.

She has written several novels, but her successes consist in pen portraiture of people she has known. They have really shown themselves to her, and she has had the rare gift of conveying their personality to the reader. Her latest and best work is a study of Victorien Sardou, which has had the happy fate of being pleasing to the public, and so appreciated by the subject (who feels himself understood) that he has asked her collaboration in writing a play founded upon one of her own novels. The portraits of the Countess d'Allegie are on sale in London with the famous beauties and royal family. The story goes that when the czarina of Russia asked for photographs of the six most beautiful women in England she was sent a case containing a central photograph of her sister, the princess of Wales, and six different views of the face of Blanche Roosevelt.

A. S. D.



BLANCHE ROOSEVELT.

NOVELTIES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York, January 21.—The very latest decree of fashion orders that the silver toilet articles be banished, that even the later untinted ivory be hidden from sight and that the wonderfully beautiful shaded ivory be given the place of honor. Brushes of all sorts, hand mirrors, psyche glasses, manicure sets and all the accessories of a well-appointed dressing table are made with exquisitely carved handles and backs, and are offered in tempting array. The ivory is colored to imitate as closely as possible the natural tusks, and shows every tint from soft rich cream to a splendid warm reddish brown. The objects are all beautiful and cannot fail to excite admiration and longing. But since they are found only at the most select shops, and are costly in the extreme, their possession can never become a popular fad. Like all real works of art, they can be looked at only by the unfortunate owners of limited incomes and can be purchased by the lucky few alone.

The gloriously beautiful Rockwood pottery, of which Cincinnati may justly be most proud, has been given an additional value by the device of one of our leading silversmiths. Vases, jugs, lamps and all the objects made of the artistic faience are given an outer engraved and well-cut silver, and are so made not only of greater monetary value, but unique as well. The metal is applied after some fashion known to the silversmiths' art and extends over a portion only of the jug or vase. It gives both brilliancy and a peculiar embossed effect that it is difficult to describe. But the union of the rich deep tones of the pottery with the



A ROOKWOOD VASE WITH SILVER.

shimmer of the silver is both chaste and elegant, and is declared by experts a pronounced success.

A thoroughly good ewer and basin are among the most recent acquisitions to comfort, and will be welcomed by all who prefer the movable toilet stand to the stationary one, which brings with it noxious emanations from the sewer and all sorts of hidden dangers.

The basin differs from those in ordinary use only in being rounded on the one side only and in resting flat against the stand at the back, but the cover is entirely new. It is swung on a pivot in the center, is peculiar in shape, and when not in use stands perpendicularly above the basin. But at a touch it will turn and fill the latter without any of the effort required to raise a pitcher filled with water. Both it and the basin are shown in a variety of wares, and once the innovation becomes well known it is certain to find recognition and to become as popular as it deserves to be. Two importations from Denmark are among the very best additions to our ceramic supply; and, though widely different, are both delightful in color and in decoration. The Royal Copenhagen china well deserves its name, if only for its glorious blue tone, and is quite unlike anything else the market knows. It is singularly broad and free in its treatment, and makes a most striking ensemble, but the reason of its ex-



THE NEW EWER AND BASIN.

orbitant price is beyond the pen of any but the initiated few. The Copenhagen terra cotta, on the other hand, while it is equally good in its way, comes to us at a price that puts it within comparatively easy reach. Both its form and its decoration are copied from Turk and Egyptian models, and nothing better need be desired. In its way, it is perfect, and notwithstanding the appalling sum asked for even a small piece of its sister product, need take rank second to none.

A Dainty Puff and Powder Bag.

A little trifle that is being sold in all the Paris shops just now, and which is as useful as it is pretty, is a little silken bag drawn up with dainty ribbons, in which to keep one's powder puff and powder. It has a vast advantage over a



BAG FLAT, BAG DRAWN UP.

box, as it can be carried anywhere in one's pocket, or shopping bag, or party bag, without inconvenience.

It is made in a very simple manner, as it consists merely of two circular pieces of pale tinted silk or satin, one for the outside and one for the lining; they are of contrasting colors and run together neatly about the edges on the wrong side, and then turned. A "shirr" an inch from the edge, its opening on the outside, admits running strings of narrow ribbon. It is usually made very small, to cover a very tiny puff, over which it is drawn up closely.

The Night Dress Sachet.

In one compartment of my lady's chiffonier there is tucked a frail, fanciful-looking thing, which proves to be, upon a close inspection, the latest and most fragrant of feminine creations. It is a night-dress sachet, carefully laid apart in its own drawer, quite away from any other odor which might detract from the rarity of the perfume permeating the lovely novelty. Evidently madame has determined to drift into a dreamland surrounded by an atmosphere of bewildering fragrance.

This night-dress sachet is a charming affair of misty muslin and lustrous satin.



THE NIGHT-DRESS SACHET.

It is of oblong shape, the outside cover being fashioned from sheer white muslin, delicately painted, beneath which glows an inner lining of exquisitely tinted satin. Wide, vaporous frills of muslin flutter about the edges, and the corners are garnished with coquettish bows. A padding of cotton is, of course, employed, this being generously sprinkled with Napoleon violet powder, sweet patchouly leaves, or the sandal wood chips so suggestive of oriental woods and spices.

Beneath these perfumed covers the robe de nuit is placed, gathering amid its cascades of frothy lace and frou-frou of ribbons the subtle fragrance of its dainty snuggery.

DOROTHY MADDOX.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

dec—d-1-y sun wk top col nmn last pg.

The Cotton Seed Separator.



This is a new invention that will save the people of the south at least five million dollars annually, if they will use it in selecting seed to plant. It is simple, easy to manipulate, and will seperate from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels per day. The reason why cotton crops are short is that the seed is planted indiscriminately without reference as to whether it is healthy or not. It is a fact that a poor dwarfed seed will produce a plant eight or ten inches high, that will to all appearance, look as well as that from seed that is perfect but when grown will scarcely produce fruit at all. This machine separates the good from the bad seed. A healthy seed will produce a large stalk full of fruit. Every grower of cotton in the southern states should have this machine. It is indorsed by the best cotton growers in America as being the greatest invention relative to cotton interests gotton out in recent years. Send your orders to George H. Jones, secretary Jackson Separator Company, Atlanta, Ga. sun-wky

"I AM PERFECTLY FERE."

The Joyful Words of a Happy Individual A Slave No Longer.

This is an age of specialties. To be a success in any profession or business nowadays, special lines must be pursued, and scientifically followed. Perhaps there is no specialist in all this country that has made a more enviable reputation than that of Dr. B. M. Woolley, of Atlanta, Ga. He has devoted his life to the scientific study of opium and whisky and their deleterious effects upon the human system. He has accomplished many remarkable cures, and is doing the good work daily. As an evidence of his ability in this line, and of his thorough work in every particular, the following letter of Mr. E. E. Vidrine, of Ville Platte, La., is here appended:

"Ville Platte, La., September 23, 1892.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Doctor: It has been over fifteen months since I have used any intoxicating liquors of any kind. It has been fourteen months since I left off your remedy. I am perfectly free now. I have no desire to taste liquors, and I am sure I would not be in the same stage of degredation I was in when I first got your medicine, for a big pile of money. Thanks for the advertisement which led me to your remedy. It will be my desire to induce all I know, who are afflicted as I was, to try your antidote and be cured. You may use this letter if you desire. I am willing to do anything in my power to bring back unfortunates who are slaves to the habitual habits or diseases which I know by experience you can cure. Trusting that you will continue to bring back to health and life good men who have deviated from the gentlemanly path. I am yours very truly, E. E. VIDINE. sun-w

THE AUGUSTA CARNIVAL.

It Will Be One of the Grandest in the South.

Colonel Joe White, the irrepressible and always eloquent representative of the Georgia railroad and of Augusta enterprises in general, was in the city yesterday. He was booming the Augusta carnival, which occurs this week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The people of Augusta have pooled their energies to make this affair second to none in the south, barring only the great mardi gras festivities of New Orleans. The Georgia road will give one fare round trip rates from all stations, including Atlanta, beginning the sale of tickets on Monday, 23d.

On Tuesday, the king will enter the city and receive the keys from the mayor and the round of festivities will begin.

On Wednesday Broad street will be filled with special forms of amusements for the multitude, procured for the occasion at a cost of $2,000. They include the royal Japanese male and female contortionists, wire and rope walkers, "the widows," and some of the most expert skirt dancers. There are three amusement stages erected on Broad street for these performances. At 7:30 o'clock the trades display of 125 floats will occur.

On Thursday the amusements throughout the day will continue and at night the carnival procession of sixteen floats, with gorgeous tableaux representing a poetic theme, will pass through the street.

The hotels make special low rates for this occasion, and altogether it promises to be a season of hilarity and glory characteristic of the spirit and enterprise of the Augusta people.

There is no doubting the efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures every time.

"Solid as a Bank."

The following are a few of the recent losses paid by the Southern Live Stock Insurance Company:

Howard Transfer Company, Atlanta, Ga.	$200
E. L. Dennard, Perry, Ga.	500
F. L. Ingraham, Augusta, Ga.	185
Miss Alice B. Morris, Atlanta, Ga.	200
J. J. Duffy, Atlanta, Ga.	50
R. C. Wilson, Atlanta, Ga.	150
T. M. Hunt, Harris City, Ga.	250

No comment is necessary as to the reliability and standing of this beneficial company. We refer to the above partial list as to prompt and satisfactory adjustment of losses. This company has no litigation of any nature and is ready to settle all claims promptly. Office 527 Equitable building, Atanta, Ga. sun-wky.

No well regulated household should be without Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

COL. A. J. M'BRIDE,

One of Atlanta's Leading and Enterprising Citizens.

HE WAS FORMERLY A MERCHANT

He Is Now Interested in Developing Lands He Has Been Connected with Atlanta for Nearly Forty Years.

Among the many enterprising citizens who have devoted their time and energies to the upbuilding of this city is Colonel A. J. McBride.

He has also been an important factor in developing the resources of the surrounding country.

Colonel McBride was born in Fayetteville, Ga., not many miles from this city, on the 29th of September, 1836. He belongs to that hardy race that has always been easily foremost in the production of the best specimens of manhood—the Scotch-Irish. Atlanta is chiefly indebted to this race for much of her prosperity at the present day. It is no exaggeration to claim that it dominates the sentiment of every community in which it forms a part.

The father of Colonel McBride was for a number of years the judge of the court of ordinary of Fayette county. He was a man of acknowledged worth and was universally esteemed for his superior judgment and sterling character. He had served in the Indian wars in Florida and his grandfather before him had been a soldier in the American revolution. The latter was killed in battle in the state of South Carolina.

It was the father of Colonel McBride who gave the name of Fairburn to the well-known town a few miles below Atlanta. Before that time it was known as Berryville.

The mother of Colonel McBride was Miss Mary McDonald. She was closely related to the gallant McDonald who served with General Francis Marion in the war of the revolution.



COLONEL A. J. McBRIDE.

The boyhood of Colonel McBride, like that of many of Atlanta's leading citizens, was spent on the plantation. He was there endowed with many of the songs and legends that constituted the charm of the old south and that made its civilization the most romantic of any in the world. He there also developed a stout,, athletic constitution that has already withstood the drain of much work and is still good for many additional years of activity.

For many years Colonel McBride worked in the field as a regular hand. His father believed in the efficiency of work, and the love of honest labor was instilled into his mind at a very early age. He was taught that work was the higuest privilege that a man could enjoy and the only foundation on which he could safely build his fortunes. With these ideas in his mind he applied himself to his task and was never so happy as when busily engaged in the outdoor work of the plantation. During the dry, sultry months he enjoyed the opportunity of attending school.

At the age of seventeen he became a tutor and taught at Petersburg, Ga., a town that is no longer found on the map. The money thus obtained he used to defray his expenses at the excellent acadamy, which was taught by Professor Danforth.

After leaving school, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in this city. He built up a very large practice and was looked upon as one of the rising young lawyers of this section. The war, however, interfered with the career at the bar and he very soon exchanged the occupation of a lawyer for the more exciting life of the conferedate soldier. He thus entered upon a phase of life in which his father and his great grandfather before him had each of them attained distinction.

He was among the very first young men of Atlanta to enlist in the confederate service. Throughout the entire war he was at the front, and under the gallant leadership of General Longstreet, was in many of the fiercest battles of the war. He was engaged for the greater part of the time in the campaigns of Virginia. From the rank of captain he was promoted to the command of the Tenth regiment of infantry. It was a recognition of his gallant and patriotic services on the field and as such it proved a most acceptable appointment to those who were under his command.

The Tenth Georgia regiment had the advantage over many others of having been trained by West Pointers, who were two of the bravest and most accomplished officers in the southern cause. They were General McLaws and General Alfred Cumming.

After the war Colonel McBride engaged in the cotton business. He built a number of boats and shipped a number of bales of cotton from Macon to Darien, Ga. He continued these shipments for several months and did a very profitable business.

At that time there was no other method of transportation, and these boats were hastily constructed at the heads of all the navigable rivers in the south. The usual cargo for one of these boats was from 400 to 600 bales. The charges from Macon to Darien were $8 per bale. Each boat was manned with a crew of about twenty oarsmen, a captain and a pilot. When the boat went through without disaster, these trips paid very handsomely. The pilot would occasionally miss his bearings, and then the boat would be grounded, entailing a very heavy loss.

Mr. John H. Dobbs, now manager of the United States Glass Company of New York, was a captain of one of the boats that went aground. The boat was delayed two weeks and during that time the captain was stricken with a severe fever. He was moved into a farmhouse near by and was there cared for until his recovery. Certain members of the crew had planned to take his life and after throwing his body overboard, to possess themselves of his cargo of cotton. The plot was detected, however, just on the eve of its being put into operation. They intended to put there murderous scheme into effect on the night of the day he was removed from the boat.

In the fall of 1865, Colonel McBride returned to his old home in Atlanta. He established himself in the china business, and remained in that enterprise until 1879, when he closed out his establishment and entered the real estate market. While a merchant, he conducted his business on a broad basis, importing many of his goods direct from China, France, and England. His traveling salesmen were the very best in the country, and they contributed in a large measure towards building up Atlanta as a wholesale center. Colonel McBride, as a business man, was broad in all his conceptions and unremitting in his energies. He was an excellent advertiser and believed in displaying his goods at the different fairs and expositions of the country. The consequence was that in nearly every competition he bore away the first prize and established a reputation second to no house in the country.

Colonel McBride has always aided to the best of his ability, in enterprises of religion and charity. He has studied the interests of the city and has been in every respect a model and a praiseworthy citizen. He has been a warm advocate of the public school system and an earnest worker in behalf of the educational interests of the city. He was one of the projectors of that enterprise which has culminated in the board of trade, and has also been identified with the interests of the Young Men's Library Association. He was also active in the movement to make Atlanta a port of entry. He has served in the city council and has filled other offices of trust and responsibility.

He is now devoting his time and energy to developing the property of the Nantahala Marble and Talc Company, an extensive tract among the mountains of North Carolina. For the past week Colonel McBride has been engaged, with other citizens, in relieving the wants of the poor of the city.

A POPULAR PLACE.

Mr. Vignaux and His Splendid Restaurant at 16 Whitehall Street.

It is a great satisfaction these snowy and disagreeable days to know that if you cannot go home to dinner, you can find something just as good and nice right in the center of the city at Mr. B. Vignaux's, 16 Whitehall street His dinners are good ones as is plainly evidenced by the class and number of people who go there daily to satisfy the inner man. In fact, you will find almost every delicacy on the table. The pretty part about the whole thing is that he charges only thirty-five cents for dinner. If you desire you can pay fifty cents and get a bottle of wine. Do not forget to call this week.

Gratitude for Charity.

Willam Finch, one of the oldest and most respected colored citizens of Atlanta, called at The Constitution office yesterday to say:

"I have been aiding the relief committees of the city and Commercial Club these few days and have been an eye witness to the kindness and charity of these gentlemen to the needy colored people of the city. On behalf of our people, I want to express our profound gratitude for the help given, and to say that this consideration for the poor of our race is esteemed in the highest degree by all of the honorable colored men of the city."

The popularity of Salvation Oil is not astonishing when we hear of its many cures.

If your watch or clock needs repairing, bring it to us. We have four of the best watchmakers in the city and guarantee satisfaction. Maier & Berkele, 31 and 93 Whitehall street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY —OR— By FEBRUARY 1st,

a 7 to 10-room house; within half-mile of carshed; nor h side and east of Peachtree st. preferred; best of reference. Address Dunbar, care Constitut.on.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

wed-sat-sun-N R M

TRY A TON OF OUR EGG ANTHRACITE COAL. STOCKS COAL CO. 'PHONE 1012.

STRAIGHT ACROSS

Ships Go Sailing from Georgia to Europe.

THAT IS, THEY GO DIRECT NOW

New Lines Have Been Established, and More Will Be Added as Soon as Steamers Can Be Built.

A revolution is taking place in the commerce of our ocean and the extent of it has not dawned on the public. Occurring right under the eyes of the southern people they have not realized the rapidity of its growth. A few who are directly interested have noted it but the rest have regarded it as a dream of enthusiasts and not an accomplished fact.

Last May, an agitation was started for the purpose of getting lines of steamships established between southern ports and the ports of Europe and South America. Now there are four lines running from the southern coast to foreign cities. Savannah has two lines, Brunswick has one and Pensacola has one. Four other lines are projected and there may be a fifth.

"The Prince line has a ship leaving Savannah every two weeks for the Mediterranean, stopping at Genoa and going on to Trieste," said Colonel I. W. Avery one day last week. The Murrell has a steamer every two weeks from Brunswick for Liverpool and Bremen. Savannah has a fruit line regularly to Central and South America and there is a fruit line from Pensacola to Havana.

"Six fine ships are being built to ply between Newport News and Europe. This line will be backed by Mr. Huntingdon, the railroad magnate. He is also thinking of putting on ships from Wilmington, N. C., and Europe and perhaps a third line from Charleston. There will probably be a new line from New Orleans to some foreign port.

"But the greatest of all the lines established or projected is the Sando line, which will sail from Savannah or Brunswick to Liverpool and Bremen. A very wealthy English syndicate is behind this enterprise, and it will be strong financially from the jump. The capitalists who are in this company are owners of an English phosphate company, with a capital of $5,000,000. One obstacle which has been repeatedly pointed out, when direct lines of ocean ships were proposed, was that no southern city has the banking facilities for commerce. Everything would have to be done through the medium of the New York exchange, we were told. You have heard that mentioned, of course. The Sando syndicate will meet that by establishing a bank with a capital of $1,000,000 at the port which is selected for the terminal on this side. That obstacle will disappear with the facilities afforded by a bank controlled by the syndicate which runs the ships. If necessary at first, the capital of the bank will be at the disposal of the steamship company's agent to buy cargoes with which to fill the ships. This, however, is improbable for there will always be plenty of freight offering on this side Either Savannah or Brunswick will be the southern port from which these ships will sail."

"What articles will go to make up the volume of freight for the ships sailing from this side?" the colonel was asked.

"Cotton, turpentine, rosin, rice, lumber, phosphate, grain and meats seem to be the main reliance. The western shippers of grain and meat assure us that as the lines are established they will be glad to patronize them. Vegetables will be shipped abroad and all the crowned heads of Europe will be able to enjoy Georgia peas, beans and watermelons. There will be no reason in the world why the Georgia pea should not drive the French pea out of the market in his own land. A cargo of oranges has been sent abroad and they were delivered in splendid condition. Georgia and Florida will have a new market opened for their fruits and early vegetables. And think of how much larger this foreign market is than the home market. Some of our choicest fruits are not known in certain European countries.

"The passage will take from ten to twelve days. The Sando line may get their ships down to nine days. They will be built for frieght rather than speed. But they will be able to take a cargo from a southern port to Liverpool or a Mediterranean port in a shorter time than would be required for it to go up the coast by rail or ship to New York and be transferred and sent across on a six or seven day ship.

"In selecting the directors, attention has been paid to getting men who are connected with the management of American railroads and lines, too, which are in the south and west. President Manville, of the Sante Fe, is a director and so is Colonel Buford, of the Richmond, and Mr. Toombly of New York is another."

The Sando syndicate has obtained an option on 500,000 acres of land in south Georgia and the plan is to colonize the tract with English and German emigrants. This line will pay especial attention to bringing immigrants over. Colonel Avery says there is no reason why ships sailing from southern ports should not handle a large part of the emigrant business.

A line from Europe through a south Atlantic port will save in distance to San Diego, California, 800 miles of rail and 500 miles of sailing. In going to New Zealand, 2,000 to 2,500 miles of ocean sailing will be saved.

This will enable quicker time to be made and will count in transportation of the mails, as well as frieght.

One other point which Colonel Avery makes in favor of a south Atlantic port for a direct line, is that when the Nicaragua canal is completed which is accepted as a coming event in the near future, Savannah or Brunswick will be a convenient point for the reshipment of frieght.

Colonel Avery and Colonel Stovall, his associate, have devoted the greater part of their time for eight months to this movement. They received very little encouragement when they started, but now they are more enthusiastic than when they began. All the railroad managers and presidents and receivers of the south and west have assured them that the roads will co-operate closely with the ships as fast as direct lines are put on.

Both the Central and the East Tennessee have agreed to give a direct line and ocean terminal of 5 cents a hundred pounds on frieght or 20 cents a ton. This charge is deducted from the railroad's share of the charge and goes into a fund to help out the ships which will not get much traffic from Europe for awhile. As the business increases and the ships come nearer the point of paying expenses, this charge to be known as the ocean terminal fund will be decreased until it finally disappears. No date for this final disappearance is fixed.

However, there are at least two advocates of direct trade in Atlanta, who believe firmly in the practical success of the enterprise in the near future.

And when the day comes, Colonels Avery and Stovall will be entitled to something more substantial than a halo of glory.

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Queenie Hirkson, 189 Mangum street, has suffered from discharges from the ears of a most loathsome nature for five years, the result of catarrh, and through the skill of Dr. Thompson the discharge has gradually ceased, the offensive odor arrested and the opening through which the discharge came has healed without painful or destructive applications, but by his painless treatment. The mother was treated for catarrh by Dr. Thompson, and was so much benefited that she placed the daughter under his care with the above happy results. "I hope," said the mother of Queenie, "that all afflicted with catarrhal troubles will be treated by this skillful specialist."



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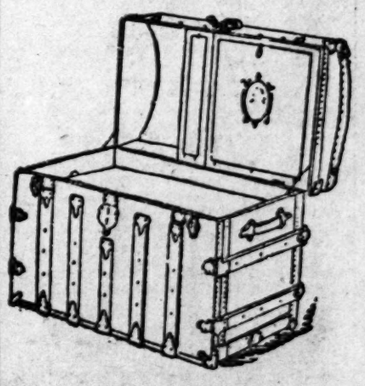
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